

# THE TIMES

No. 65,632

MONDAY JULY 15 1996

**10P**  
EVERY  
SUMMER  
MONDAY

**THE TIMES GREAT SUMMER OF SPORT**  
**THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1996**  
Special 28-page guide to Atlanta 96  
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**LIKE FATHER  
LIKE DAUGHTER?**  
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and the working  
weeks of two MPs  
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**10P**  
EVERY  
SUMMER  
MONDAY

Ulster faces new violence as breakaway group is blamed for bomb that destroyed hotel

## Loyalist ceasefire 'close to ending'

By Nicholas Watt  
and Philip Webster

LOYALISTS gave a warning last night that their two-year-old ceasefire was close to breaking point after a 1,200lb bomb devastated an Enniskillen hotel and left Northern Ireland sliding towards a new era of sectarian violence.

The IRA swiftly denied that it was responsible for the blast at the Killiehevin Hotel in Lough Erne, which injured 17 people and ruined a wedding party, and security officials on both sides of the border suggested that the terrorist wing of the breakaway Republican Sinn Féin was to blame. The RUC, however, refused to rule out IRA involvement.

In spite of the IRA denial, loyalists said that Protestant paramilitaries may retaliate against the first republican attack in Northern Ireland since the IRA ceasefire of 1994. David Ervine, the leader of the Progressive Unionist Party, which has links with the Ulster Volunteer Force, said: "The ceasefire is absolutely, totally and utterly in jeopardy. The events of this week may be a bridge too far."

Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin president, also cast a heavy cloud over the crisis when he said he was sceptical about the bombing. "Whoever the authors are... I remain justifiably suspicious that it happened at this time. The timing was so fortuitous for the British Government and Unionists," he said.

Mr Adams also told thousands of republicans in a rally in West Belfast that the loyalist violence over the Orange march at Portadown last week showed why the IRA would not disarm. He told



The devastated Killiehevin Hotel yesterday

thousands of republicans at a rally in West Belfast: "If anyone wants a reason for why the IRA have said it will not surrender its weapons, then look back at what has happened this last week."

The bombing, coming after the rows over the Orange marches, intensified fears that the peace process was close to breakdown and jolted London and Dublin into trying to patch up their worst rift for a decade. The RUC U-turn on the Portadown march and John Bruton's unprecedented attack on the British Government had created an atmosphere of growing hostility, but tomorrow ministers from both capitals will meet tomorrow and attempt to "build bridges".

But first, Sir Patrick Mayhew will try to reinforce the bipartisan approach to Northern Ireland with a Commons statement today on the latest events. The opposition parties' support for the Government's handling of the crisis is under severe strain, and yesterday both the Labour

and Liberal Democrat leaderships called for swift talks between Dick Spring, the Irish Foreign Minister, and Sir Patrick to clear the air and keep the process going.

Marjorie Mowlam, Labour's Northern Ireland spokeswoman who delivered her strongest criticism yet of Sir Patrick at the weekend, urged all parties to do what they could "to salvage what is left of the peace process". It was time for an end to "megaphone diplomacy".

There are, however, certain to be tensions when British and Irish ministers meet in Belfast tomorrow. British officials said there would be straight-talking with British ministers defending the RUC's decision to allow the Portadown march to go ahead and attacking Mr Bruton's fierce criticism in a television interview on Friday.

John Major remains deeply unhappy over Mr Bruton's intervention. A source said: "They have had an adult, sensible relationship. When they spoke on Thursday they

put across their views to each other forcefully. That is fine. That is what happens in a good relationship between prime ministers."

"The next thing he knew, Mr Bruton was repeating the same things to the British nation on their television screens. He was not pleased. It was not the sort of thing he would have expected."

Mr Bruton, however, made plain his continuing anger when he condemned the Enniskillen attack. He pointedly compared the actions of the bombers with the "dignity and restraint" of nationalists after the RUC allowed Orangemen to march along the Catholic Garvaghy Road.

Mr Spring, Mr Bruton's deputy, also renewed the criticism of the British Government in failing to consult Dublin during the five-day stand-off at Drumcree. In an interview on BBC Television's *Breakfast with Frost* programme, he reiterated his call for an emergency Anglo-Irish conference, saying: "We have to establish, or reestablish, indeed, the primacy of politics. It's not going to be easy given the distrust and anger that's among the community after the last four or five days."

Mr Spring, who was reported to have had an "amicable" conversation with Sir Patrick on Saturday, added that the leaderships of the parties within Northern Ireland were going to have to come to the table and get the all-party talks started in meaningful negotiations. "Otherwise I fear that we are facing a recurrence of what we had in the last 25 years."

Bombers return, page 6  
Leading article, page 21



Bride Martina Turbett with husband Thadeus soon after the blast at their reception

## Newlywed Catholics cope with shattered dreams

By Audrey Magee

A CATHOLIC couple who should have been beginning their honeymoon in Tenerife yesterday were coming to terms with being the first bomb victims in Northern Ireland since the IRA ceasefire started in September 1994.

Guests at the wedding celebration of Martina McManus, 28, and Thadeus Turbett, 31, were preparing for the last dance when the bomb warning came at 11.40pm on Saturday.

Declan McGovern, a worker at the Killiehevin Hotel in Enniskillen, said: "I got hold of the microphone from the band and told everyone what had happened and asked them to leave quickly and without panic. The last guest was evacuated just two minutes before the blast as others made their escape towards the town centre."

The explosion injured 14 of the couple's friends and family. The newlyweds, who both suffered shock, postponed their honeymoon. Their passports and air tickets were destroyed in the blast.

Mrs Turbett fled the hotel in her wedding dress and was in tears as she was escorted by her new husband into a minibus which ferried guests to the nearby Erne Hospital. The couple met three years ago in London, where they both work as nurses, but had grown up in neighbouring towns in Fermanagh. The marriage ceremony had been held at St Mary's Church in the bride's home town of Newry. Butler, a few miles from the Turbett family's smart, cul-de-sac, home in Omagh.



### Hill loses at home

Damon Hill spun out of the British motor racing Grand Prix on lap 28 at Silverstone yesterday.

His Williams' team-mate, Jacques Villeneuve, won the race after leading from the start. His victory was subject to a protest, which was turned down, by the Benetton team who complained about his car's front wings. Pages 25, 27

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## Archbishops unite over asylum rights

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

CHURCH leaders have united in an outspoken appeal to the Government against curbing the rights of people seeking asylum in Britain.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of Westminster have called on ministers not to go through with their attempt today to stop asylum seekers getting three days of grace to lodge their applications before losing entitlement to benefit.

In a letter to *The Times*, Dr George Carey, Cardinal Basil Hume and Kathleen Richardson, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council deliver an appeal to the Government against overturning the Lords' amendment to the Asylum and Immigration Bill that brought in the grace period.

They say that without the change many asylum seekers fleeing torture will suffer unwarranted hardship. The

letter will add to the pressure on Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, and Peter Lilley, the Social Security Secretary, in today's debate.

Some Conservative MPs are uneasy over the plan to overturn the Lords change and may abstain. If the Opposition parties turn out in force the Government's majority will be tight, although it appeared to be confident last night of winning the day.

In another letter, Sir Julian Critchley, Tory MP for Aldershot, says that genuine refugees will be affected if the Government goes ahead with its plan. "Britain prides itself on being a humane country. Should not people who have suffered torture be given just a few days to find their feet and get advice before penalising them in this way?" he writes.

Letters, page 21

## Sizewell leak as shares go on sale

By Christine Buckley

SHARES in British Energy, which operates Britain's eight nuclear power stations, go on sale today after it emerged that there are faults at Sizewell B, the company flagship.

Leaks have been discovered in two of the reactor's fuel pins but the company said there was no safety risk. The station, which began full operation last year, began a scheduled shutdown in June.

As investors were preparing for what could be a difficult first day's trading, the former chairman of British Gas said that small shareholders had been misled into buying. Sir Denis Rooke said on BBC News: "I'd been concerned because people have moved away from the prospectus a great deal and there's not been any real explanation."

Sale details, page 48

## Pilot killed during display at air show

By Helen Johnstone

A PILOT died when a Second World War fighter aircraft burst into flames after cartwheeling across a runway at an air display yesterday.

The twin-engine Lockheed P38 Lightning, distinctive because of its twin fuselage, was thought to have hit stationary light aircraft during a low-level flypast.

The accident, at the Imperial War Museum airfield at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, happened well away from spectators, but flying debris struck a lorry on the adjoining A505. The driver was reported to be "shaken but unhurt". Small pieces of debris also landed on the M11 without incident.

The Civil Aviation Authority, police and museum staff were last night investigating the crash. Police said nobody else was injured. About 15,000 spectators at

the "Flying Legends" airshow saw the aircraft, from the Duxford collection, burst into flames as it crashed. The emergency services fought to free the pilot but he died soon afterwards.

Witnesses said the aircraft seemed to shudder in the air before plunging out of control. Paul Box, 47, of Sedgley, West Midlands, said: "The pilot was flying low across the runway, presumably intending to swoop up again, but he never made it. The back of the plane either touched the runway or another parked plane. It then cartwheelled across the runway and burst into flames."

The P38 was the only American fighter built before the Second World War to be still in production on VJ-Day. The prototype first flew in January 1939 and it became the first version of the Lightning to go into service in the war.

## St George wins promotion in Church of England

By Ruth Gledhill  
Religion Correspondent

ST GEORGE, dragon-slayer and patron saint of England, will be upgraded by the Church of England after the General Synod voted yesterday in favour of granting him his own festival day in the church calendar.

Until now, the feast day of St George, a Christian martyr who died at Lydda in the early 3rd century, has

been a mere "lesser festival", which means clergy can ignore it — and most do. But the church now wants to include him among the select in the 28 festivals of the Christian year, along with the Conversion of Paul, the Naming and Circumcision of Jesus and Luke the Evangelist.

This would mean clergy would have to celebrate the festival, which would have full liturgical provision in the Anglican prayer book for Holy Com-

munion, morning and evening prayer. While St George's detractors deny that he ever existed, his supporters complain when his feast day comes round each April 23 about the failure of the English to commemorate him.

St George achieved cult status in the 6th century, when legends of his exploits were told far and wide. The story of the slaying of the dragon emerged in about the 12th century, and is thought to have derived from the

myth of Perseus's slaying of the sea monster at Arctus or Joppa, near Lydda. He became patron saint of England at about the same time Edward III founded the Order of the Garter under his patronage. His promotion to festival status follows his return to prominence among Euro 96 England supporters. The new calendar is likely to be approved next year.

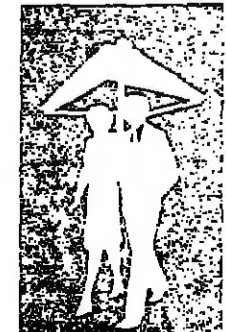
Rethink on Hell, page 5

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Vicar speaks of 'sheer incomprehension that anyone could be so cruel, so evil'

## Friends pray for murdered girl and her family

By JOANNA BALE AND RICHARD DUCE

PLAYMATES of the murdered schoolgirl Megan Russell and her seriously injured sister, Josie, were among those who attended a church service in the Kent village of Goodnestone yesterday to remember them and their mother, Lin, who also died in the attack.

Dozens of children, many carrying bunches of flowers, gathered at the 14th-century Holy Cross Church in Goodnestone, close to the isolated spot where Megan, 6, and her mother were found battered to death. Josie, 9, was lying unconscious nearby.

One of the most poignant figures was Josie's friend Rupert Pennell, 12, who walked sulkily up the stone path to the church carrying a posy as a tribute to the little girl who has not only lost her mother and sister but also suffered permanent brain damage from terrible head injuries.

Many of the children at the service were close to tears as they placed flowers at the altar before prayers were said for the family. The Rev Pat Goodsell told the packed congregation, many of whose heads were bowed in sorrow: "What has been done is evil. The brutal murder of mother and child, the vicious attack and injuring of Josie. These things are evil. It is an act contrary to God's will. Whatever the reason, the whys and wherefores, there runs through society that fundamental law of God, and thus, thou shalt not kill."

He said communities in what is known as the heart of the Garden of England had been shattered by the brutal murders. "There was disbelief — that this could happen here, to us. There is anger; there is sadness; there is hurt and pain. There is sheer incomprehension that anyone could be so cruel, so evil, as to do such a thing."

As the congregation sang Love Divine, All Loves Excelling,

ling, a mother comforted her sobbing child and a baby cried out. Prayers were also said by the church warden, Nigella Tyson, for the Russell family, including the girls' devastated father Shaun: "We pray for the souls of Lin and Megan, that God keeps them in the palm of his hand for ever. We ask God to surround Little Josie with his love and to strengthen Shaun in his grief and to bless all those who mourn. We remember also the children and staff of this school as they come to terms with empty desks and the loss of their playmates."

Mrs Tyson added: "We are angry and afraid and so sad."

**There is an awful feeling in the village. Now we are all afraid. Children were afraid to go to school?**

Our lives are shattered and turned upside down."

Villagers supported each other as they walked from the church after the service. Jo Passmore, the chairwoman of the parish council, said: "There is an awful feeling in the village. Everyone here feels a bit odd. We are a close community who stand in the middle of the road and talk to each other. Now we are all afraid. I know children who were afraid to go to school last week."

Another churchgoer explained: "We have been talking in hushed tones ever since the murders, trying to make sense of it. There is a feeling of

unreality in the village, a sort of 'how could it have ever happened here?'

"I know some villagers have said they were feeling the whole thing is just a nightmare and they'll soon wake up and things will be back to normal — it just takes so long for a tragedy this enormous to sink in. Maybe this church service is the start of a healing process for the whole community."

Police are still trying to trace a man seen near where the three were found on Tuesday afternoon in woods close to their home in Nonington, near Canterbury. The driver of a car, believed to be a beige Ford Escort, was seen trying to hide a white string bag in a hedgerow half an hour after the attack. Police later recovered the bag which is thought to have contained the girls' swimsuits and towels.

The suspect is described as slightly built, aged between 35 and 40, between 5ft 4in and 5ft 6in, and with light-coloured hair.

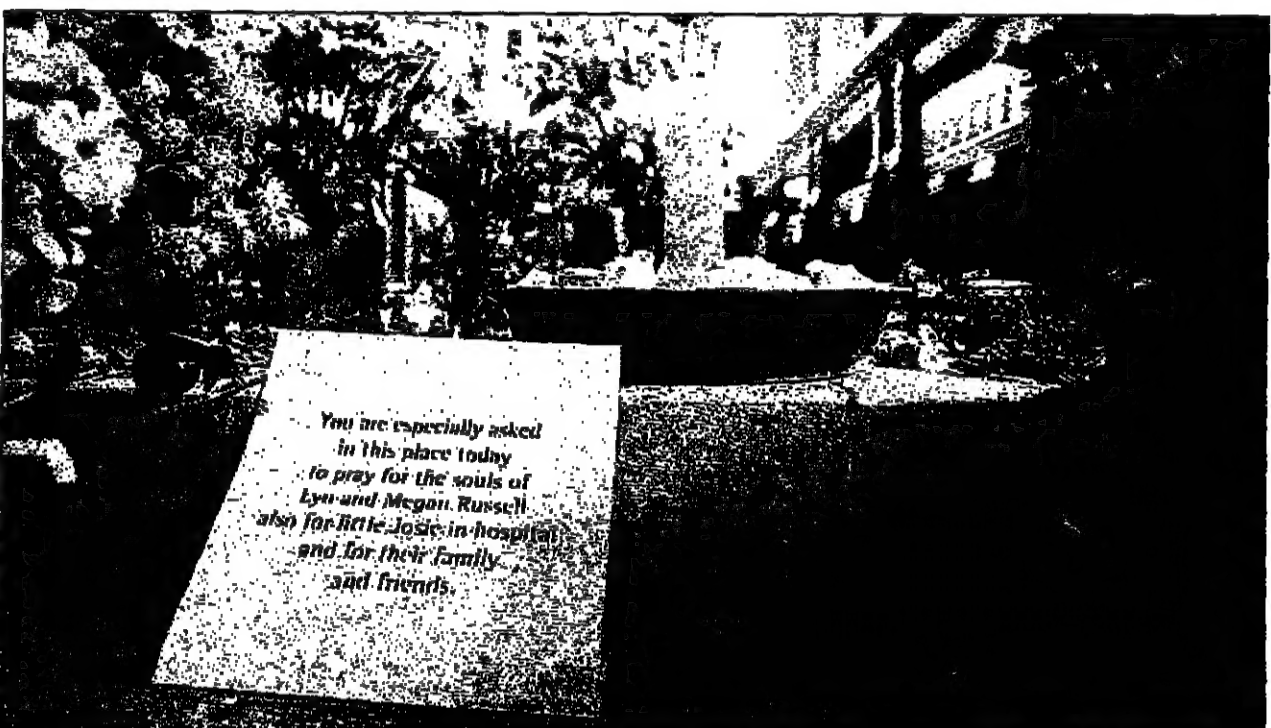
Police are still hoping to talk to Josie, who is under police protection at an unnamed London hospital. Although her condition is no longer life-threatening, her father, a biology lecturer, who spends several hours a day at her bedside, has been told that she is permanently brain damaged and will have speech and mobility problems.

Police have not ruled out the possibility of DNA-testing all the men in the villages around Goodnestone, where the Russell children went to school, and Nonington.

The area is relatively sparsely populated, and it is thought only someone with local knowledge would be aware of the walk taken by the Russells on their way home from a swimming gala. One of the family's dogs was also killed in the attack, in which a hammer-like instrument was used.



Megan Russell and her dog Lucy, which was killed in the attack. Megan's mother, Lin, was also killed



Flowers at the 14th-century Holy Cross Church in Goodnestone, where villagers remembered the Russells

## Princess begs the press for privacy at 'sad time'

By JOANNA BALE

SEVERAL national newspapers withdrew photographers from outside Kensington Palace yesterday after an appeal by the Princess of Wales to be left alone by the press during her divorce proceedings.

The Princess, whose decree nisi is due to be granted today, issued an appeal for "understanding" at a "sad time" after two Sunday newspapers published pictures of her in a distressed state.

A statement issued by the Princess's private office on Saturday evening said: "The fact that the Princess of Wales was persistently followed by seven press motorbikes and two press motor cars this morning is the reason for the distressing photographs which are now being published. She has asked that her sons and their parents are given some understanding at a sad time for all of them."

Several tabloid newspapers sent photographers to Kensington Palace yesterday morning but their editors called them off by lunchtime. Two freelances remained.

The Princess, who regularly visits the Duchess of York at her home in Berkshire for Sunday lunch, spent the day "quietly at home" at Kensington Palace, according to her press officer, Jane Atkinson. She added that further discussions were due to take place today on other measures to combat press "intrusion".

Photographers have been more eager than ever to follow the Princess since Friday's announcement of her agreement to a £17 million divorce settlement. A decree nisi will be granted today, followed by a decree absolute on August 28. Today's hearing is listed to take place at 10.30am in court one, Somerset House, in front of Senior District Judge Gerald Angel, who also granted the Duke and Duchess of York's decree nisi.

The Prince will be in the Far East at the Sultan of Brunei's fiftieth birthday celebrations and the Princess is thought to be planning a holiday with the Duchess of York in France.

William Rees-Mogg, page 20

## Japan seeks hard proof of Holmes

By IAN MURRAY

THE Japanese city twinned with Portsmouth has asked the city council to provide bricks and mortar evidence on Sherlock Holmes.

The request by Maizuru, an historic naval port near Kyoto, is for a world brick museum that opened there three years ago. Bricks are curiosities in Japan because the high risk of earthquakes means few buildings are built with brick.

Japan also has the largest Sherlock Holmes society and the museum wants to create an exhibition linking the two interests. It has sent Portsmouth a list of buildings from which it would like a brick, including Covent Garden Opera House, the Royal Albert Hall, St Pancras Station and New Scotland Yard.

Portsmouth has been in contact with them all. So far only the Opera House has been able to find some spare bricks and these are being forwarded to Japan. Holmes appears to have been a bit of an opera buff, on one occasion rushing Dr Watson off to catch the second act of a Wagner performance.

The request to New Scotland Yard caused some puzzle because the building is

made of concrete and contains no bricks. The museum made the elementary error of forgetting that police headquarters moved from its original brick-built Victorian home 30 years ago. However, the original Scotland Yard still exists as Cannon Row police station and Portsmouth hopes it may be possible to find a loose brick.

The city is also contacting the Sherlock Holmes Museum in London and the Granada Studios, which made the television series starring Jeremy Brett, to see if it can find more artefacts.

The founder of the Japanese Sherlock Holmes Club, Tsukasa Kobayashi, a professor of psychoanalytic counselling, says the club is fascinated by the detective and Victorian England because it detects the roots of modern Japanese society there.

Portsmouth has its own interest in Holmes: Conan Doyle wrote A Study in Scarlet while a doctor in Southsea. The actual house was bombed in the war so there are no bricks available, but some form of Sherlock Holmes tourist attraction near the site is being considered.

## Publishers reject Stagg life-story

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

COLIN STAGG, the man cleared of killing Rachel Nickell, is trying to sell his life-story as the hunt continues for the man who murdered the young mother on Wimbledon Common four years ago today.

Mr Stagg, who lives in Roehampton, close to the common, has written a 100,000-word manuscript entitled *Mistaken Identity*. Four publishers have turned down the work which ends with a renewed declaration from Mr Stagg that he did not kill Miss Nickell. Mr Stagg, who says he plans to sue the police, said: "It tells everything from my childhood



Stagg was cleared of killing Rachel Nickell

to the trial. I'm sick of people thinking I killed Rachel."

John Blake, one of the publishers offered the book, said: "It was quite presentable but not very interesting and there was nothing new in it."

Miss Nickell, 22, a former model, was stabbed 49 times in front of her two-year-old son Alex as they were walking their dog. Mr Stagg, 33, was freed in 1994 after an Old Bailey judge criticised the use of an undercover policeman to bribe him and gain evidence. The prosecution said they had insufficient evidence to carry on and the judge entered a formal not-guilty verdict.

Andrew Nickell, the dead woman's father, would not comment on the book. Mr Nickell said he and his wife would remember their daughter today as they did every day. "We loved her very much and we shall be spending our time together quietly," he said.

Mr Nickell speaks to his grandson who lives with his father Andrew Hanscombe abroad every day by telephone. Mr Hanscombe is also reported to be writing a book to be published later this year.

## Howler: pupil beaten for ignorance

By JOANNA BALE

FROM High Wycombe to Houston, the classic schoolboy howler is the same, according to a British scientist. His research has shown that English-speaking students the world over drop the same clangers in the same topics.

John Barker, co-editor of the *British Journal of Biological Education*, which publishes lists of howlers supplied by examiners, said that British and American students independently defined the equator as "a menagerie lion (imaginary line) running around the Earth through Africa". They also agreed on how blood circulates: "It flows down one leg and up the other."

However, an American student's definition of water was distinctly original: "Water is composed of two gins, Oxygen and Hydrogen. Oxygen is pure gin. Hydrogen is gin and water."

Mr Barker said yesterday: "Given

similar subjects, children will make the same sort of errors. They are mainly due to writing words the way they sound or to lack of knowledge of the subject. For some reason it seems to happen more in biology than any other subject."

More confused American definitions included: "Vacuum: a large empty space where the Pope lives." "Artificial insemination is when the farmer does it to the cow instead of the bull."

African howlers are also universal, according to Mr Barker. One African child, when asked how to treat a snake bite, said: "Rape the victim in a blanket." Others included: "Flowers are born at the end of storks"; and "The Fallopian tube is named after the monk who first discovered it."

While an English pupil declared that "trees break wind for up to 200 yards", the American view of nature took some beating: "The skeleton is what is left

after the insides have been taken out and the outsides have been taken off. The purpose of the skeleton is something to latch meat to."

There were more from America: "Respiration is composed of two acts, first inspiration, and then expectation"; "A fossil is an extinct animal. The older it is, the more extinct it is." Another American student asserted that to prevent milk from turning sour you should keep it in the cow.

Mr Barker said: "It's interesting that although American has become a different form of English, the mistakes are the same. Pupils still write the way they speak and that's how the spelling errors come about."

The Associated Examining Board took a humourous approach to howlers. A spokesman said: "We don't think it is right to laugh at the expense of students. This information should be confidential."

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Critics warn: 'We must not settle for annihilation because it is more comfortable for the modern mind'

## Synod backs rethink on traditional view of Hell

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

A REPORT that criticises traditional images of hellfire and damnation and says Hell should be seen as nothingness was welcomed last night as a "substantial contribution" to Church of England theology by its governing body. The General Synod warmly commended the report, *The Mystery of Salvation*, for study in theological colleges.

The report, published last year by the Church's doctrine commission, was criticised for its contention that annihilation might be a more accurate picture than traditional images of hellfire. The Rev Andrew Dow, vicar of St John the Baptist at Knowle, West Midlands, said this did not fit in with the teaching of Jesus who spoke of the worthless servant thrown into the darkness where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

He told the synod, meeting at the University of York: "Many people think it unacceptable that the Church was

teaching that the likes of Hitler, Stalin and Pol Pot were just snuffed out, therefore bracketing them with everyone else not in Heaven."

Mr Dow, an evangelical, whose brother Graham is Bishop of Willesden, continued: "If judgment is simply nothing stronger than annihilation or non-being, why did Jesus mention these matters at all?" He added: "Jesus warned of something more than spiritual extinction. We are not free simply to filter off the currently unpalatable and unfashionable. We must not settle simply for annihilation because that is more comfortable for the modern mind."

He called on the Church to "graft back" on to Christian teaching what had been lost in recent years. "That is some element of the fear of God, to say clearly that ungodly living and evil will have ungodly consequences in the next life."

Another speaker, Professor Anthony Thiselton, principal

of Cranmer Hall, Durham, said it was a misconception that the youth of today was not interested in questions of Heaven and Hell. He described an encounter he had with lager-drinking youths on the train to York. "They wanted to know about God, Christ, transformation, evil, other faiths, Heaven and Hell. That was their agenda."

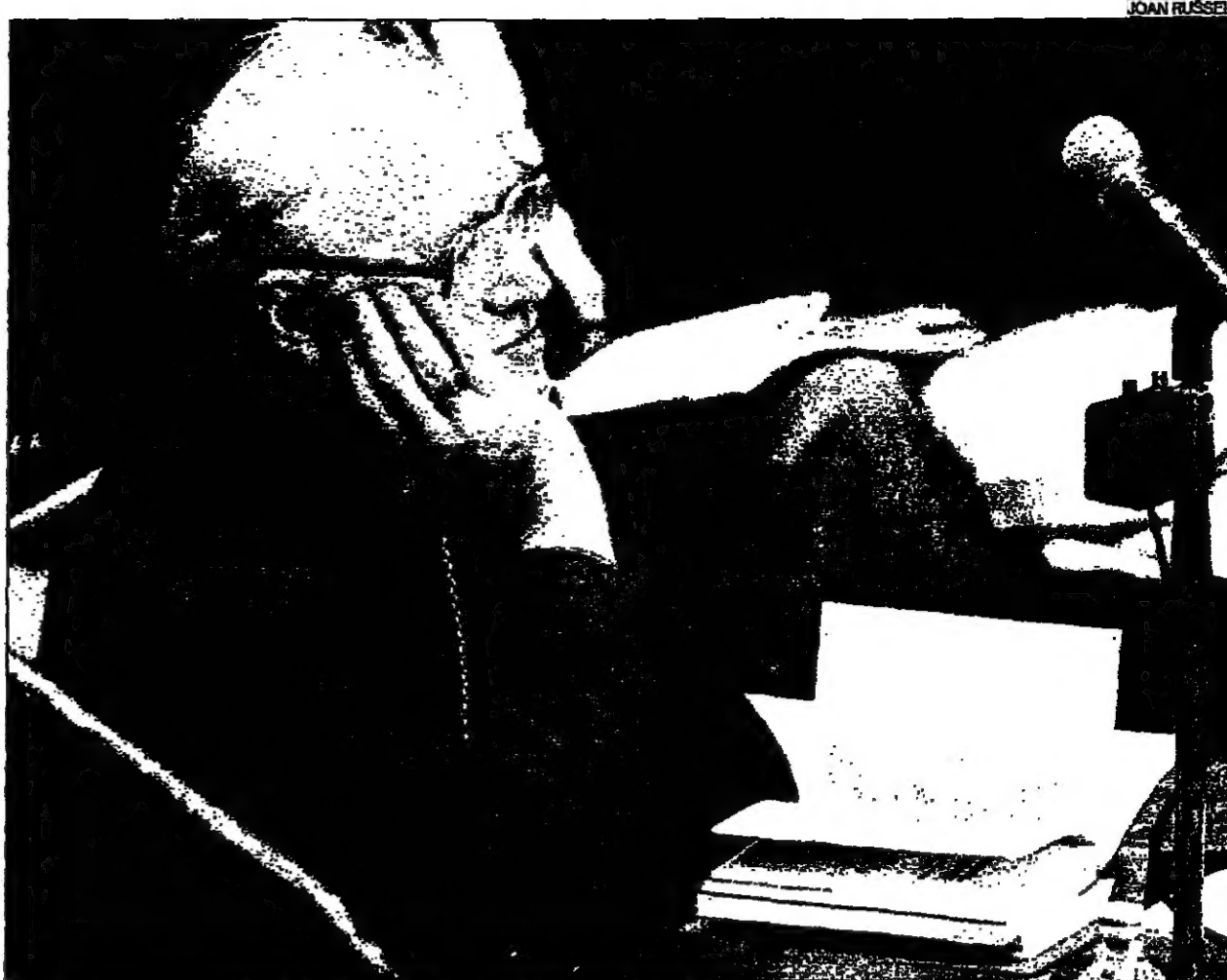
The Rev William Challis, vice-principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, said the concept of the "wrath of God" must not be rejected, although it had been misused in the past. "It has been used simply as a threat to hang over individuals to warn them of something dreadful to come unless they pull themselves together." He added: "God's wrath is not just a threat to individuals. It signifies his hatred of evil."

The Right Rev Alec Graham, Bishop of Newcastle, chairman of the working party that produced the report, said: "We are convinced of the

reality of choice which God has given to us, and convinced too God did not bring this universe into being, nor millions of people within it, in order to damn them or to condemn them to futility." He went on: "We are not being dogmatic about annihilation," he said. "The working party wanted to remove any 'crudely sadistic notion' from the understanding of Hell."

The working party had examined the New Testament closely. "There is indeed torment, there is destruction and there is exclusion. Clearly these are not to be understood literally. If they were, they would be contradictory."

Bishop Graham said the central drift was that "there is something both irrevocable and terrible about the judgment of God. There is a problem about how to speak of God's judgment in such a way as to enable people to realise it is awful but not in such a way as to make God a monster."



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, listening to speakers at the synod in York yesterday

## Half of graduates feel underused and underpaid

BY DAVID CHARTER, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

MORE than half of graduates consider themselves to be underpaid and underused at work three years after leaving university, according to research published today.

Student numbers have doubled since the start of the decade but many will end up frustrated in jobs previously held by school leavers, the report concluded.

Nearly three quarters of graduates had permanent jobs three years on, with half earning less than £14,000. One in ten was paid £20,000 or more. The study of 1,000 graduates from Sussex University found it was taking them longer to find a permanent job and that traditional graduate training courses were disappearing.

Richard Pearson, director of the Institute for Employment Studies, which carried out the research, said the mass higher education system was turning out graduates who felt underemployed. This was due mainly to a lack of intellectual challenge and a feeling that they had more to offer.

"The labour market is becoming more complex, and graduates are moving into new areas of employment," he said. "In some cases they are displacing less qualified candidates and adding new value to these jobs. In other cases they are frustrated." The study

tracked graduates from 1991, 1992 and 1993. Those who held what they considered a graduate-level job fell from 84 per cent of the 1991 university leavers to 73 per cent of the 1993 group.

One in ten said they were in a job they knew had previously been done by a school leaver. However, even those who followed traditional career paths complained they were not being stretched at work.

Helen Connor, one of the authors of the report, said: "The main problem area identified was the lack of job opportunities."

The job most commonly taken was teaching, followed by clerical work, journalism or writing, computer analysis and software engineering. Two thirds took extra studies after their degrees to help enhance career prospects and 15 per cent were still studying three years after their degree.

Unpaid work was increasingly being taken by graduates to help get "a foot in the door", the survey said. Fewer were taking time off for travel or other reasons before beginning their careers.

Male graduates were being paid £14,477 on average compared to £13,502 for females. The top earners had studied mathematical sciences (average salaries £15,787).

## Heads call for higher quality in teachers

BY A STAFF REPORTER

HEAD teachers are proposing tougher training for teachers to boost their professional image and reverse a deepening crisis in teacher supply.

John Sutton, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, said yesterday: "All talk about standards is so much hot air unless we can maintain a high quality teaching force." Graduates, he said, were turning their backs on teaching as the economic recovery increased, producing a crisis of "dramatic proportions".

But in evidence to be presented today to the House of Commons Education and Employment Select Committee, the association makes no reference to pay. Mr Sutton said: "We believe people are more moved by professional and public esteem. We need decent pay but far more important is the public accreditation of the profession."

The association urges more rigorous training, with new teachers required to serve a probationary year before qualifications. Training, it says, should be better funded and regulated by a General Teaching Council.

The association also wants increased funding for education overall and for more involvement of the profession in proposals for change. Mr Sutton said that public denigration of the profession in the name of raising standards had the opposite effect.

## Island loses fight to keep school with one pupil

BY GILLIAN BOWDITCH

BRITAIN'S most expensive schoolboy has lost the battle to keep his school open. From next term Kevin Pepper, 9, the only pupil in the primary school on the tiny Orkney island of Graemsay, will make what his mother fears will be a hazardous daily boat trip to reach his new school on the mainland.

The 29 islanders on Graemsay are concerned about Kevin's education and safety but also fear that the school's closure will mean the death of the island. They believe it could dissuade families with young children from setting up home.

Educating Kevin costs £55,000 a year, more than four times the cost of sending him to Eton. In February, Orkney Island Council, faced with a need to save £340,000 a year, looked at closing the school and the final decision was made three days before the end of the summer term.

The school is not the only one to be closed. This month Highland Regional Council closed schools in Drumbeg, Sutherland, and in Kirkton and Knockbain, near Inverness, in an attempt to cut the 8,000 surplus primary school places in the Highlands.

A spokesman for Orkney Island Council said the decision was made mainly for educational reasons. "Kevin will be educated with other children and be able to join in group activities and sports."

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RUC chief insists decision on march was his alone, but the Government made its views very clear

# Ministers urged Annesley to make Drumcree U-turn

By NICHOLAS WATT AND PHILIP WEBSTER

HE MAY have made the operational decision, but Sir Hugh Annesley, the Chief Constable of the RUC, was in no doubt about the views of government ministers when he performed a U-turn last Thursday and allowed Orangemen to march along the nationalist Garvaghy Road in Portadown.

In spite of claims that ministers did not interfere with his operational independence, it is inconceivable that he would have taken his decision without knowing their views.

And their views were by that time plain. Sir John Wheeler, the Northern Ireland Security Minister, and his colleagues in the Government had become convinced by Wednesday that Sir Hugh would have to reverse his original decision to reroute the parade.

Journalists in London were made aware of their views, and it is understood that Sir Hugh — whether through officials or directly from ministers — was put in the picture. Political pressure was applied.

Ministers became deeply concerned when loyalists converged on Drumcree to protest against Sir Hugh's decision to prevent Orangemen from marching along the Garvaghy Road last Sunday. By Wednesday night one senior government source was saying that unless something was done to relieve the pressure "we will have all the Protestants of Ulster at our throats".

On Thursday morning, after negotiations over a compromise broke down, Sir Hugh finally reversed his original decision and allowed 1,300 Orangemen to march along the route. Sir Hugh and the Northern Ireland

Office have insisted that he acted independently. However, Northern Ireland ministers let it be known last Wednesday that they were unhappy with the stalemate at Drumcree and that Sir Hugh would have to reverse his decision.

Sir Hugh yesterday strongly defended his decision to allow the Orangemen to march along Garvaghy Road. He told BBC Radio Ulster that 60-70,000 loyalists would have tried to break through police lines on Thursday night if the Orangemen had not been allowed to march.

"People have to remember that this was not a picnic," he

## Contenders for top post

Two high-flyers are competing to become Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary when Sir Hugh Annesley retires this autumn.

Ronnie Flanagan, 46, is the RUC's Deputy Chief Constable in charge of operations, including the handling of the Portadown march last week. Bill Taylor, 48, is Commissioner of the City of London force and a national police leader on crime and anti-terrorist policy.

Three others will also be interviewed by the Northern Ireland police authority. They include Blair Wallace, the

RUC Deputy Chief Constable in charge of discipline and support operations. The authority's choice has to be ratified by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary.

said. "This was a potentially violent crowd who were intent on making their protest. We could not, even with 3,000 policemen and soldiers, have contained that."

Sir Hugh underlined the potential danger when he highlighted newspaper reports which said that the crowd could have been stopped only if the security forces had opened fired with live ammunition. "I have not and would not and never contemplated issuing the order to fire on a crowd in the United Kingdom."

Sir Hugh conceded that by bowing to the threat of violence, the rule of law had been breached. He said, however, that his main concern was preserving life: "If the rule of law had to be turned back in the short term, so be it."

Most observers believe that the RUC made a series of fatal mistakes in the run-up to Drumcree. Sir Hugh's decision to reroute the parade showed that he thought he could contain loyalist violence. His force seemed unaware that the Orange Order had spent months planning its campaign of protests if the RUC blocked the parade. The RUC's intelligence network also seemed not to notice that the hardline "Mid-Ulster brigade" of the Ulster Volunteer Force, based in the area, was making detailed preparations to exploit the stand-off.

Sir Hugh insisted yesterday that the blame lay with the Portadown District of the Orange Order and the nationalist leaders on the Garvaghy Road for failing to reach agreement over the route.

Leading article, page 21



British soldiers fire plastic bullets to disperse rioters in the centre of Londonderry during the violent disturbances on Saturday night



A rioter about to hurl a petrol bomb at police

## Republican group blamed for blast

By NICHOLAS WATT, CHIEF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

THE denial yesterday by the IRA prompted intense speculation that the Kilbuck Hotel bomb was the work of a shadowy republican terrorist group.

Senior security sources on both sides of the Irish border pointed to the terrorist wing of Republican Sinn Féin, a splinter group that split from the main Sinn Féin party in 1986. The security sources said that a number of factors pointed to the involvement of the new terrorist group.

Enniskillen lies just over ten miles from the Irish Republic where the terrorist group assembled a similar bomb from home made explosives last November. Security sources in the Republic said that last year's bomb would have been used in an attack on a British security force base in Co Armagh. There has also been speculation that members of the main Provisional IRA in Co Fermanagh defected to the new group after they were stood down by their leadership.

The new group, who regard themselves as the true IRA and act under the leadership of the "Continuity Army Council", issued a blunt statement in January warning that "action would be taken" to

achieve Irish independence from Britain.

Ruairi O Bradaigh, the hardline leader of Republican Sinn Féin who walked out on the main Sinn Féin party in 1986, was implacably opposed to the IRA ceasefire. After it was declared in August 1994 Mr O Bradaigh, a former president of Sinn Féin and chief-of-staff of the Provisional IRA, accused Gerry Adams of betrayal and said that a new terrorist group would be formed.

The group takes its authority from a member of the last Irish Parliament elected before Ireland was partitioned in 1921. Thomas Maguire said just before his death in 1993 that the Continuity Army Council was the "lawful executive and Army Council of the Irish Republican Army".

Maguire rejected the authority of the Provisional IRA after its political wing, the Provisional Sinn Féin of Gerry Adams, voted in 1986 to take seats in the Irish Parliament in Dublin. Republican purists refuse to recognise the Dail because they describe it as a "partitionist Parliament".

Despite the apparent involvement of the new terrorist group in the Enniskillen bombing, the RUC will will

not rule out the Provisionals from their investigation. The IRA denied the murder of a Garda officer last month, only to admit a few weeks later that a renegade unit was responsible for the attack.

However, security sources pointed out that the Enniskillen bomb did not fit in with the present strategy of the Provisional IRA. One source said that if the IRA decides to renew its campaign in Northern Ireland it is likely to target security bases.

A random attack on a hotel would also lose the IRA support, particularly when many fringe supporters are warning to the Provisionals after the threat posed by loyalists last week.

Security sources believe that the IRA is likely to concentrate its energies on stoking up trouble on the streets, along the lines of the huge disturbances in Londonderry. This has already created a highly volatile situation with IRA gunmen starting to appear on the streets.

About 200 youths behind makeshift barricades hurled petrol bombs and projectiles at police and army lines on the outskirts of the Bogside, while the security forces fired plastic bullets at the rioters.

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## Disgust as bombers return to Enniskillen

By AUDREY MAGEE  
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

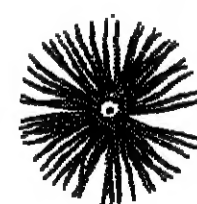
THE people of Enniskillen, where 11 people were killed on Remembrance Sunday nine years ago, expressed disgust and dismay that their town was again being used as a target for republican bombing.

In 1987 a 40lb bomb exploded by the cenotaph in the town centre. Among the victims was Marie Wilson, the daughter of Gordon Wilson, who championed the cause for peace in Northern Ireland before his death last year.

Sam Foster, Ulster Unionist and chairman of the Fermanagh District Council, said that he was sickened that the republicans had chosen Enniskillen to resume their campaign of violence in Northern Ireland. He was at the cenotaph when the 1987 bomb exploded.

"We have had our bad times and they have returned again as republicans last night raped this town of its peace," he said. "This beautiful country is being ripped apart and being held to ransom by republican terrorism." The market town has a population of around 13,000, divided equally between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Superintendent Ken McFarland said that the bomb was a cowardly and despicable act and that the community had been deeply wounded by yesterday's bomb. "Throughout the past 25 years people have suffered grievously from terrorist acts and there will be despair in this community at what has happened," he said.



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*Maggus thugeri*  
(Common Hoodlum)



*Latrodectus mactans*  
(Black Widow Spider)

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## BY CHARLES OULTON

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# Criminals cash in through National Insurance fraud

By DOMINIC KENNEDY, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

ORGANISED gangs are making bogus social security claims with National Insurance numbers obtained by infiltrating the payroll departments of large companies.

They have also sent impostors to the Home Office to claim political asylum, exploiting rules which allow refugees to claim benefit while they await a decision on their future. The rise in refugees in the past decade could be explained by these phantom claimants, an unknown number of whom seem to have vanished without trace.

The all-party Commons Social Security Committee has decided to hold an inquiry into the abuse of National Insurance numbers, which provide access to state benefits. Although there were only 45 million British residents over 16 in the 1991 Census, there are 60 million National Insurance numbers.

About ten million apply to the dead, six million to people

who have gone abroad, while two million are for "redundant accounts". Fraudsters have found a simple telephone technique to make claims using the identities of expatriates.

During the 1980s, a glaring loophole existed when people went to the immigration and nationality department of the Home Office at Lunar House in Croydon, south London, to make an application for asylum. Applicants were given a form, RONI14, which social security officials accepted as proof of identity.

People were able to make a claim for Income Support using this document, an A5 sheet of paper, not watermarked, which could be photocopied easily, and were issued with National Insurance numbers.

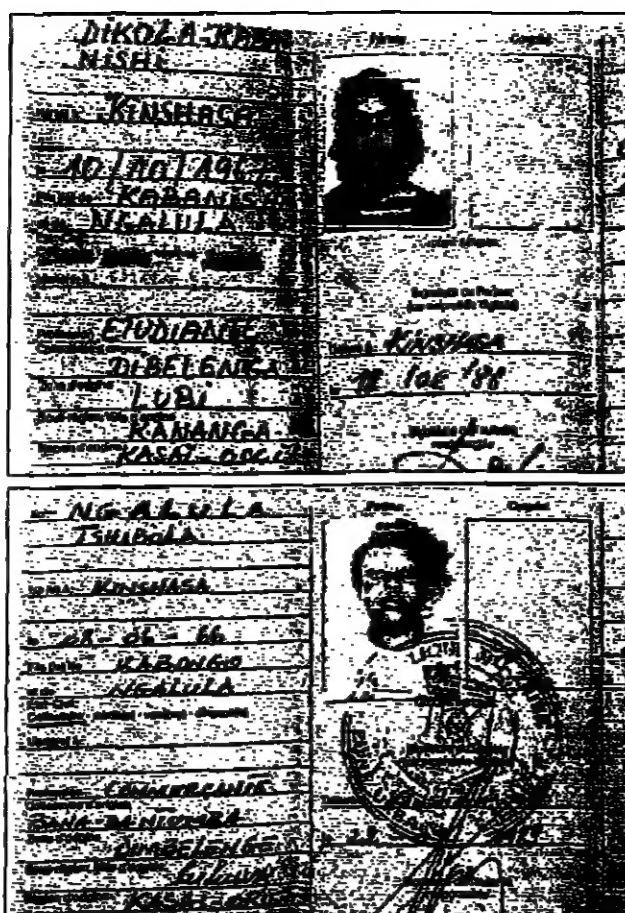
In November 1991, the Home Office introduced letters which were watermarked and bore pictures and signatures. That made fraud more difficult but it was only in 1994

that fingerprinting began, eliminating the chance of one person making multiple claims.

Figures show that the number of asylum seekers rose from 4,000 a year between 1986 and 1988 to 12,000 in 1989, 26,000 in 1990 and 45,000 in 1991. They fell to 25,000 in 1992, after form RONI14 was replaced.

Frank Field, the committee chairman, believes the rise and fall could be explained by a sophisticated, organised conspiracy. During a raid on houses in north London, fraud investigators found a briefcase containing documents, including National Insurance numbers, relating to 37 linked identities.

They discovered two Zairean identity cards picturing the same woman with different names, birthdays and occupations. She has never been identified. Bogus identities, with full documentation, are sold at parties for



The same woman appears on different Zairean identity cards. Jim Gee says gangs used them for bogus claims

£250 each. The fraudsters' tactics have now changed. "Now it's more common to 'piggyback' somebody else's National Insurance number," Jim Gee, specialist adviser to the Social Security Committee,

said. Gangs use payroll computers to obtain details of workers' dates of birth, addresses and National Insurance numbers from large companies. They can claim benefit fraudulently for up to

11 months because the Contributions Agency can take nearly a year to reconcile payments in and out of an account.

Local authorities in London have already discovered organised payroll fraud in-

cluding the situation of people having National Insurance doctored from their wages but not being paid to the Contributions Agency. There are also suspicions that Benefits Agency staff are involved in fraud.

## Hotel chains in bidding battle for Bocket Hall

By OLIVER AUGUST

BROCKET HALL, the £15 million estate of the fraudster Lord Bocket, is expected to become an hotel. Several hotel groups are understood to have spent the weekend in negotiation over its sale.

Sealed bids were delivered to the estate agents last Thursday. The estate trustees are meeting today to decide which bid to accept. Bocket was forced to sell the Georgian mansion after his conviction for a £4.5 million classic car insurance fraud last year.

Parties bidding for the estate are believed to include the Greenall Group and the owners of the Lanesborough Hotel on Hyde Park Corner. Buyers would not be able to make structural changes to the Grade I building at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, but the hotel groups have drawn up elaborate schemes to get around restrictions.

The sale involves the main house, with eight state rooms and 30 bedrooms, in 530 acres of parkland, a conference centre and a clubhouse.



## THE TIMES

## Sickert 'obsessed with perversion'

By JEREMY LAURANCE



Sickert: preoccupied

THE artist Walter Sickert had a morbid fascination with sexual violence and the crimes committed by Jack the Ripper, according to a new study. The discovery of a series of annotated catalogues of the German-born British painter's work reveal a man obsessed with the world of prostitution and licentiousness.

The notes in the catalogues have, for the first time, allowed art historians to give the drawings their original titles. One, in which a clothed man on a bed has his hands around the neck of a naked woman lying across his lap, is titled *Persuasion*. Another, of a man seated on a bed next to a naked woman, is called *Consolation*. A third in which a man is sitting with a female corpse is called *Consolation*.

Dr Anna Robins, lecturer in art history at Reading University, who discovered the catalogues in the vaults of the Tate Gallery, said: "There has been a suggestion that the man gripping the woman by the neck was flirting with his lover. But the true title makes it clear that it is a much more sordid and violent scene."

"The large group of works known as the Camden Town drawings are clearly about engagement with paid sex. They say something about Sickert's own preoccupation."

The drawings are based on the theme of the Camden Town murder, a notorious case in which a prostitute was found on her bed with her throat cut. Its link to the Ripper crimes was the subject of intense press speculation.

Sickert (1859-1942) was obsessed with the Ripper murders, in which five women were disemboweled in the East End. Dr Robins said the images of exposed female genitalia in the drawings "suggest it was the physical mutilation and display of the corpses — the mark of the Ripper — that fascinated Sickert. He was obsessed with violence, perversion and mutilation."

□ *Walter Sickert: Drawings — Theory and Practice* — Word and Image, by Anna Greutznier Robins (Scolar Press: £30)



Detail from *Persuasion* — "a sordid, violent scene"

## High Court to hear Moynihan dispute

By ANDREW PIERCE

A HIGH COURT case will begin today to resolve a five-year legal wrangle over who is the rightful heir to Lord Moynihan, who financed his exotic way of life with massage parlours in the Philippines.

Colin Moynihan, the late peer's half-brother, a former Conservative minister, faces competing claims from Andrew, 7, the Filipino child of Editha, the late peer's fourth wife, and Daniel, 5, the son of Jinna, a former bellydancer and the last Moynihan wife.

Lord Moynihan, 55, died in 1991, having fled Britain over tax evasion.

The case will be heard before Sir Stephen Brown, the President of the High Court Family Division. Colin Moy-

nihan, 40, and the Filipino mothers of the child contenders will appear as witnesses.

Editha, 35, married the peer in 1981; their marriage ended in 1990. DNA tests, to be presented to the court, are understood by *The Times* to show that Andrew was not the peer's son. Editha, who still runs a massage parlour in Manila, is not seeking the title, created in 1922, for her son, but a share of the £3 million Moynihan estate which has passed to Jinna.

Jinna, 31, who lives in the Moynihan family home in Manila, wants her son to take his seat in the Lords. Editha will ask the court to set aside the decree that ended their marriage because it was issued by a court in Kent, that did not have jurisdiction.

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CHANGING TIMES

July 15 1996



# Overfishing and pollution put 130 species at risk

BY NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 130 species of fish, ranging from the exotic dragonet of St Helena to the giant sea bass of California, should be added to the list of the world's most endangered species, scientists say.

Overfishing by trawlers, sport fishing, pollution and habitat destruction mean that many species are becoming threatened as the tiger, the elephant and the panda and that some are heading for extinction.

Mike Sutton, of the World Wide Fund for Nature, said yesterday: "People pay a lot of attention to lions and tigers. But the message here is that fish are animals and they are in trouble too." He said there was a belief among some biologists that extinctions among fish were unlikely because they spawned in large numbers. "But we are now understanding that this is not the case," Mr Sutton said.

Some of the species listed are commercially caught fish. "There is no evidence of cod coming back to Canada," Mr Sutton said. "And the Government is paying over a billion Canadian dollars a year in fish dole to keep people

in the coastal communities."

He said that if the tiger became extinct, there would be little disruption to society. But the disappearance and extinction of fish stocks would not only distress scientists and conservationists but also disrupt whole regions. "In Canada they are now talking about moving people into urban areas — major social disruption."

Details of the threatened species, compiled by more than 30 biologists, will be published in the journal *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* by Dr Amanda Vincent of Oxford University and Dr Heather Hall of the Zoological Society of London. Their findings will also be published at a meeting of the World Fisheries Congress in Brisbane, Australia, this month.

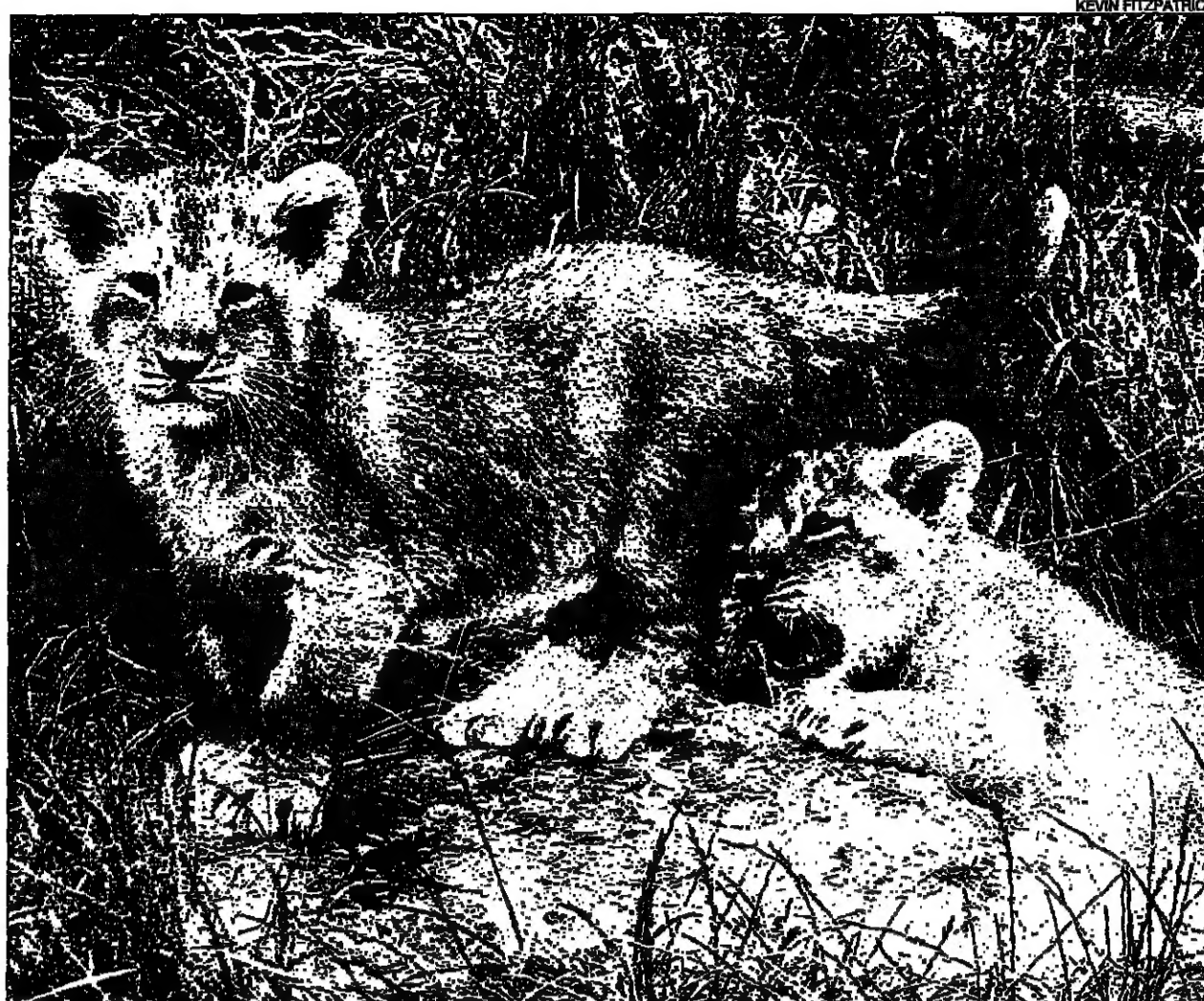
Of 152 species studied, 131 are listed as endangered; for 15 the situation is critical.

The latter include the skulpin, *Physiculus helenensis*, a deepwater fish from St Helena in the south Atlantic which is now rarely seen by fishermen, and the St Helena dragonet, *Callionymus sanctaehelenae*. Several species

have been hit by overfishing in North America. The giant sea bass, *Stereolepis gigas*, which can grow to over 7ft long and live up to 100 years, is also very slow to reproduce. It is considered commercially extinct after being hunted by commercial and sport fishermen.

Several species of tuna, highly prized by fishermen and canning companies, are either critically endangered or vulnerable. They include the albacore, *Thunnus alalunga*, of the north and south Atlantic; the southern bluefin tuna, *Thunnus maccoyii*, of the southern oceans; and the northern bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* of the eastern Atlantic.

Other endangered species include the Venezuelan herring, unique to five islands on the coast; 34 species of sea horse, including those occasionally found off southern England; and the great white shark.



Two of Chester Zoo's three Asiatic lion cubs making their first public appearance yesterday. The cubs, born in May, are the second litter to have been born at the zoo as part of a captive breeding programme. They will be named when their sex is known. The first litter have gone to Moscow Zoo and the Coliswold Wildlife Park

## Architects urged to make room for swifts

By ROBIN YOUNG

A CONSERVATION group is to be launched today to try to halt the decline in the number of swifts.

Concern for Swifts says that the birds are almost entirely dependent on human beings for nesting sites in Britain. It is worried that modern building developments are depriving them of nests under eaves and in other cavities.

Chris Mead, the group's spokesman, said: "Swifts need help from property owners, architects and builders. In Holland, Germany and Denmark, local building regulations often forbid closing the entrances to swifts' nests. But no local authority in Britain has made a similar rule."

Swifts fly to Britain from East Africa each year for the three-month breeding season. However, their arrival this May was badly disrupted by cold temperatures.

The group is distributing leaflets to the building profession, architects and church organisations, urging them to leave gaps under the eaves of buildings to let swifts in.

## Explorer finds giant elephants in Nepal

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

AN EXPEDITION to the forests of northern Nepal has confirmed the existence of a race of giant elephants with pronounced domes on their foreheads. Samples of DNA recovered from dung should enable their relationship to other Asian elephants to be worked out.

Dr Adrian Lister, a palaeontologist from University College London, says that it is possible that the elephants are a throwback to an earlier species, now known only from fossils. The expedition was led by Colonel John Blashford-

Snell, the explorer, who first sighted the elephants, known locally as the Beasts of Bardia, two years ago. They used domestic elephants to explore the Bardia National Park, following fresh dung, felled trees and trampled grass.

The search covered 1,000 square kilometres of jungle. "It's like looking for a golf ball," Colonel Blashford-Snell said. "It's a fairly big ball, but there's a hell of a lot of rough."

The elephants are at least a foot taller than the normal Asian elephant. They are also fairly fierce, making the recovery of DNA samples tricky.

The test results showed immediately that the Bardia elephants were not, as some had surmised, descendants of mammoths. Instead they show close similarities to Asian elephants, indicating that the creatures are not a new species, although they may be a sub-species.

Dr Lister believes that there may be as few as 100 of the Bardia elephants left.

□ The Beasts of Bardia, an Encounter documentary about the expedition, will be shown on Channel 4 on Sunday, July 21, at 8pm.



The domed forehead of the Beast of Bardia

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**DAEWOO**



# RAF planes join French flypast in unity show

FROM ADAM SAGE IN PARIS

EIGHT RAF aircraft wrote a new chapter in Franco-British relations yesterday when they took part in Paris's traditional Bastille Day military parade.

Concluding the annual celebrations with a display of formation flying, the eight aircraft became the first British forces to participate in France's *fête nationale*.

Invited as a symbol of the growing military ties between the two countries, the three Harrier GR7s, four Tornado GR1s and a VC10K tanker flew alongside seven French Mirage F1CT fighters. They were watched by President Chirac, standing in attention, and his far more relaxed-looking South African counterpart, Nelson Mandela, who is on a state visit.

M Chirac, who speaks good English, could be seen enthusiastically explaining the logistics and details of the display to President Mandela as the two men enjoyed the show, despite the gloomy skies.

The RAF jets flew over the Champs-Élysées to end a typically spectacular parade that featured 4,500 soldiers and 150 aircraft.

Their participation in France's national celebration drew a warm welcome, contrasting sharply with the reaction that greeted German soldiers when they participated in the Bastille Day parade two years ago. The sight of German tanks on Paris's most famous avenue excited controversy, with former President

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing admitting that it had brought tears to his eyes.

The French press saw the RAF display as a natural development while London and Paris seek to improve military co-operation. Last October, M Chirac and John Major launched the Franco-British European Air Group, a command centre based at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, which is designed to plan for joint operations.

The first such exercise, codenamed Volcano, will be staged in France in September as a prelude to the merger of French and British air defence exercises from next year. Yet the French military and public had other things on their minds yesterday as the country's troops marched towards the Place de la Concorde.

With conscription to be phased out as the French defence forces are professionalised, many towns are waiting anxiously for the Government to announce this week which units are to be disbanded.

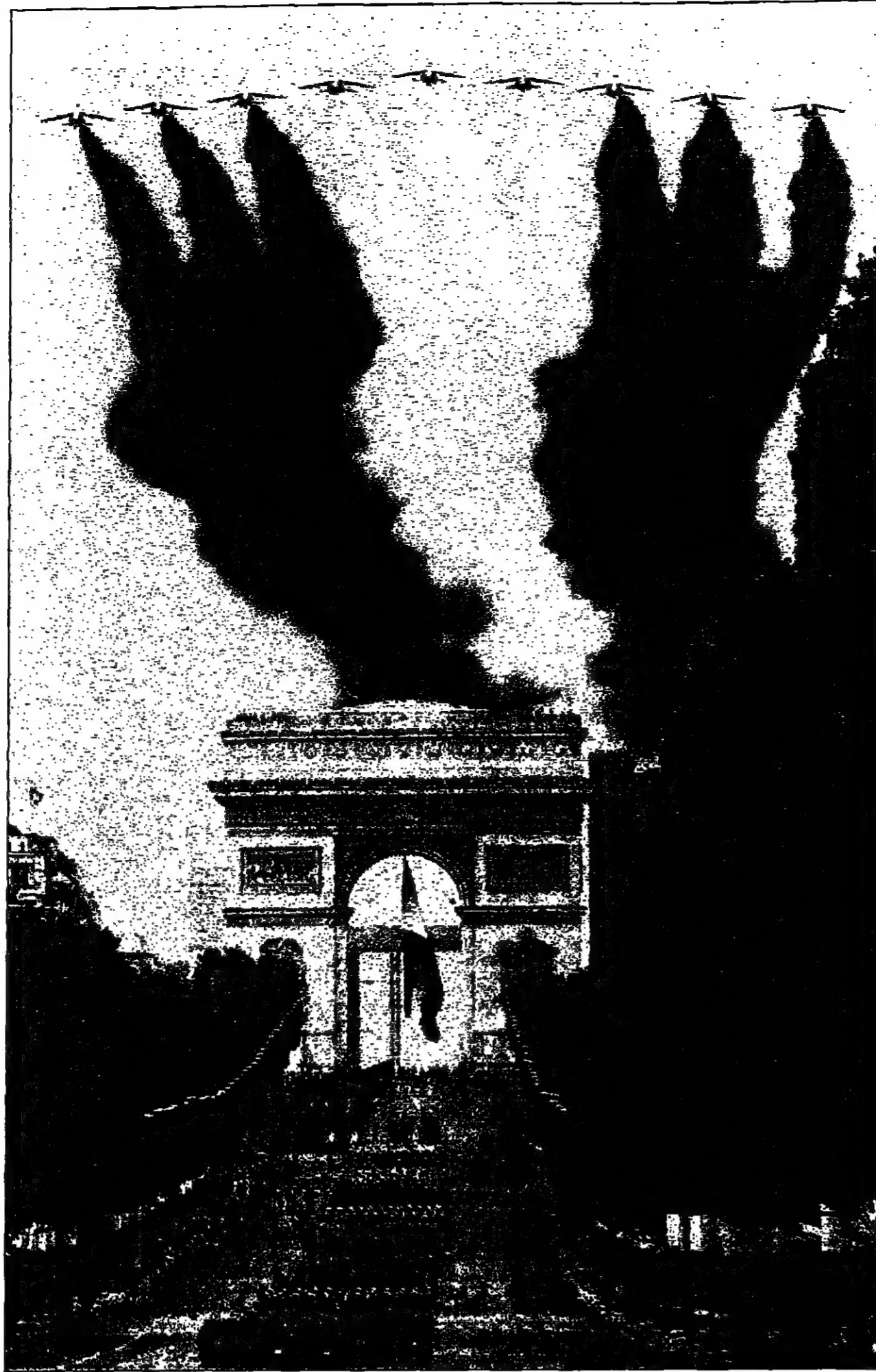
Not even the presence of Mr Mandela could distract the nation's attention from the axe that is hanging over a large number of long-standing and popular regiments. There was a sense that yesterday's Bastille Day parade would be remembered as the last one in which conscripts participate and the first before the sweeping reforms that the French Army is facing.

## Chirac pledges tax cuts

Paris: President Chirac, in a Bastille Day message, yesterday promised income tax cuts as an antidote to the "doubt, disorder and confusion" into which he admitted France was sliding (Adam Sage writes).

The President said in a televised address that he would continue to back spending cuts despite warnings that these could lead to a "social

explosion". He offered his version of Baroness Thatcher's celebrated "There is no alternative", and praised Alain Juppé, his Prime Minister, rejecting calls for his dismissal. The drive to reduce public deficits would remain at the centre of the Government's action even if "it will take time to put things right", the President said.



Trails of smoke from military jets create a massive Bastille Day tricolour over the Champs-Élysées yesterday

## Modern entente cordiale testing the defenders of army integration

The RAF flypast over the Champs-Élysées yesterday — the first time that the British armed forces had taken part in the Bastille Day ceremony since the Scots Guards marched in 1938 — symbolises a quiet revolution taking place in the way Europe thinks about armies and alliances.

Generals rarely seek much publicity for revolutions in strategy, and during the Cold War they revelled in the lack of public interest shown for missile throw-weights or for the small print of arms control treaties.

Public support for pre-1989 defence policy in countries such as Britain and Germany rested on an unwritten contract: the armed services, nuclear weapons and the Nato alliance with America were an expensive, but worthwhile, insurance against the threat from the Soviet Union.

When the Berlin Wall and the Soviet empire fell, that contract expired. Voters lost what little interest they had ever had in long-term defence strategy and focused instead on whether or not soldiers should be sent to stop genocide in Rwanda or "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia-Herzegovina. All over Europe, defence budgets plummeted as over-extended governments cashed the peace dividend.

The European Union and Nato began jostling for position in a world of different risks and challenges. Transatlantic dialogue about defence was conducted in tortuous and impenetrable language littered with alphabet-soup mysteries such as CITE, CFSP, ESDI and GASP.

At the behest of France and Germany, the EU declared that it wanted to enter the defence business. Germany's most senior military officer looked forward to the day when his country's soldiers would swear allegiance to the EU flag.

France, modernising de Gaulle's dream, wanted Europe to run its own army independent of America.

That dream has been cancelled. The quiet revolution which has occurred has taken place in Paris, where President Chirac hit his generals with a double whammy in the space of five months.

Last December, French ministers briskly reversed 32 years of semi-detachment from Nato. French officers do not yet sit in "integrated military commands", but otherwise France will return to the fold, stop trying to build up rival power centres and do serious military business alongside the Americans — a much harder task than merely making speeches about armies of the future.

The British and French Ministries of Defence have around 50 joint projects on the go. Elsewhere, British officers are renting training grounds in Poland and putting Lithuanian squadies through their paces.

Much of this working together aims to exclude the integration professionals of the EU.

There will be arguments about whether the next version of the EU treaty should say more about defence matters, but those disputes will be largely academic and will have been overtaken by events.

The importance of keeping the EU, and its neutral governments, at arm's length from military matters underpins the Anglo-French military entente.

"We have been utterly frank with each other on this," said one Whitehall official.

### IN EUROPE

meaner. Opposition came only from diehard generals and from diplomats clinging to their visions of the EU as a global superpower.

But the President has read the French mood correctly and he is meeting only light resistance.

He may not have read the mood across the Rhine quite so well. He gave the German Government almost no notice of his plans, and Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, suffered a sudden sense of humour failure when he found out that 17,000 of France's 20,000 troops in Germany will be packing their kitbags.

The Eurocorps, a Franco-German armoured brigade that is designed as the nucleus of a bigger European force, may now start to unravel.

Individual governments and Nato develop all sorts of collaboration and co-operation: whatever their politicians may say, few generals believe that national forces can do much on their own.

Cobbling together various Nato-led peace forces for Bosnia taught high commands harsh lessons and reminded everyone of how useful American commitment and military muscle can be. The French voice-face has unarmoured dozens of paralysed plans.

European governments are now faced with the stiff task of defining the kind of fighting they might ever try to do without the help of the Americans — a much harder task than merely making speeches about armies of the future.

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GEORGE BROCK

## Eta steps up bomb campaign against Spanish tourism

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN MADRID

A TERROR campaign in the tourist resorts of Andalusia, conducted by the Basque separatist group Eta, has escalated with the explosion of three bombs in Málaga.

Although no one was injured and damage to property was slight, officials are worried about the likely harm to tourism, the region's most valuable industry. The weekend's attacks in Málaga have raised to seven the total of explosions in Andalusia over the last four days.

The attacks have followed a short period of intense political activity, in which Eta offered a week-long "cease-fire" to the Spanish Government. Although the offer was rejected and Eta called off its troops, many observers had expected the beginning of a cautious dialogue.

The explosions in Andalusia — all of low intensity and preceded by warnings — appear to be designed to disrupt the summer holiday season, and particularly to sow fear in the minds of

visitors from abroad. Explosions have occurred so far outside the Alhambra in Granada, at the historic *parador* at Jaén, and at the coastal resort of Almuñécar. The bombs in Málaga were all placed in the city centre. A number of false warnings were received on Saturday, including one of a bomb at the busy airport.

Local authorities have sought to strengthen security at key resorts.

Police believe the explosions are the work of an Eta unit travelling by car round Andalusia. More worrying is the possibility that the bombs were set off by an inexperienced "rogue" unit, targeting resorts at random.

Security has also been heightened in Majorca, where the Spanish royal family takes its summer holiday. After the incident last August, when police in Palma foiled an Eta plot to shoot King Juan Carlos with a telescopic rifle, the royal party is being protected by nearly 600 men.

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# Death toll of 50 in anti-Gaddafi riot at football match

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

UP TO 50 people were killed during rioting at a football match in Libya when security forces opened fire on spectators who chanted slogans against the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, diplomats said yesterday.

Some died of gunshot wounds while others were crushed to death in a stampede to leave the packed stadium in the capital, Tripoli, last Tuesday. There was also widespread street rioting in the city after the match, when mobs of young men attacked cars with foreign and diplomatic number plates and smashed the windows of scores of buildings.

Diplomats attributed the violence mainly to economic discontent which has turned most Libyans against Colonel Gaddafi's repressive regime. "En masse, people here occasionally feel brave to do what they would normally never dream of," said one envoy.

It took the Libyan authorities five days to acknowledge the unrest, which came just weeks after dozens of Libyans were said to have been killed during a little-reported riot at a jail for political prisoners in southern Tripoli.

In a report short on details, Libyan state television yesterday said several people had been killed during rioting at a football match and announced that 24 hours of mourning in

the Tripoli region for the victims had started at midnight on Saturday.

It gave no reason for the violence, but said the authorities had ordered the disbanding of the two football clubs, al-Itihad and al-Ahli. Television programmes were broadcast in black and white and parties in hotels and restaurants were cancelled in respect for the victims. Diplomats in Tripoli and Libyan

**Gaddafi's sons were in the stadium and bodyguards opened fire. It was mayhem**

opposition figures said the riot began towards the end of the match after the referee made a decision some fans considered biased in favour of al-Ahli, controlled by one of Colonel Gaddafi's sons, al-Saadi.

"A section of about 2,000 people in the stadium — which was crammed with tens of thousands of fans — started shouting things like 'Down with Gaddafi! Down with the leader!'" said a European diplomat in Tripoli. "Two of

Gaddafi's sons were in the stadium and their bodyguards opened fire, either into the crowds or over their heads. It was absolute mayhem. People I spoke to who were there said they were lucky to escape alive." Several accounts said the referee had been stabbed to death.

While there has been persistent political violence in eastern Libya, diplomats said the security services were unprepared for the trouble in Tripoli, because it was the first serious rioting at a football match since 1989 when Colonel Gaddafi cancelled at the last minute a game between Libya and Algeria. It took the security services time to organise and it was several hours before armed police brought calm to the capital.

"There were terrifying scenes as angry mobs roamed the streets, smashing windows and throwing stones at cars," the European diplomat said. "It was rather xenophobic."

The following day Tripoli was back to normal, the diplomat added. "You would hardly know there had been trouble. That is how it is in Tripoli, because the unrest is so sporadic."

Colonel Gaddafi, who seized power in a bloodless coup 27 years ago, retains some residual popularity from the 1970s when, through Libya's huge oil wealth, he helped to raise the standard of living for a majority of Libyans who are employed in the state sector. But wages have not risen for more than ten years while the cost of living has spiralled, leading to political opposition.

Fresh details also emerged yesterday of a riot at the end of June at Abu Salim jail in southern Tripoli which houses mainly political prisoners. When an attempted breakout was foiled, prisoners took several warders hostage.

"The authorities took the decision not to negotiate and sent in the security forces. Apparently, dozens were killed," said a Western diplomat.



Gaddafi: unrest over his failure to control cost of living



An Israeli mounted policeman chases an ultra-Orthodox demonstrator during weekend rioting in Jerusalem

## Settlers vow to triple presence

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM

JEWISH settlers yesterday pledged to triple their numbers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip under the right-wing Government of Benjamin Netanyahu.

The Prime Minister, elected in May for a four-year term, is expected to look favourably on plans to end the freeze on expanding Jewish outposts and building eight more. Last night, however, he was under pressure from right-wing religious members of his Government to match an expansion of settlements with the closure of Jerusalem's main roads on the Sabbath after riots on Saturday.

One religious party threatened a no-confidence motion after the unrest, the most serious in Jerusalem for years and symbolic of the new polarisation of Israeli society since Mr Netanyahu's narrow election victory. Secular Jews broke through

cordon of ultra-Orthodox protesters, who attacked police with stones, iron bars and rolled nappies for refusing to have the main roads closed. One left-wing Jew drove up and down one street in protest at the ultra-Orthodox. "This city is dying because of them," he said. "They are masking their violence behind God."

Mr Netanyahu already has promised to spend at least a billion shekels (£200 million) on expanding settlements, a pledge attacked by Palestinian leaders and members of the

defeated Labour Party, which had imposed a freeze. Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, the former Housing Minister, said the new settlers would wipe out the political process with the Palestinians. Mustapha Nashe, the Palestinian Mayor of Hebron, where 450 settlers now live in fortress-style among 120,000 hostile Arabs, said that the settlement drive would spark a new intifada.

Pinchas Wallerstein, a settler leader and supporter of Mr Netanyahu, told Israeli radio about the detailed new

plan to be presented soon to a government which includes many outspoken settlement supporters, including the former general, Ariel Sharon. "There must in my estimation be an addition — I am not sure whether we will finish this in four years — of from 300,000 to 500,000 Jewish residents."

The US Administration and most Western governments, including Britain, regard the building of new Jewish settlements on land conquered from the Arabs in 1967 as an obstacle to peace. They are seen by the settlers as "facts on the ground" which will reduce the chances of the territory being handed back to Arabs.

"We are going through a real and serious crisis. There is a peace process, but it is frozen," said Ahmed Korei, Speaker of the 88-member Palestinian Legislative Council. "The Israeli Government imposes new challenges. No doubt it will lead to a new explosion."

## Israel sets peace terms

Jerusalem: Benjamin Netanyahu's Government will this week confront Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, with conditions for resuming peace talks, according to Haaretz. The newspaper claims that Mr Netanyahu will demand that the PLO shut down Palestinian institutions in Je-

rusalem and take tougher action against Islamic militants. Only then will the Government ease the four-month closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip or discuss pulling troops out of Hebron, the last West Bank city under Israeli occupation. (AP)

## WORLD SUMMARY

### Rally car kills four in France

Paris: Four people were killed and 35 injured when a rally car careened off the track and ploughed into spectators near Alençon in western France yesterday.

Eight people had serious leg and head wounds and 27 had minor injuries. The most seriously injured were flown to hospitals in Caen and Le Mans.

"The driver in the lead lost control of his vehicle which skidded on to the safety shoulder, causing a general pile-up in which one car veered into the crowd," Bernard Tomasi, the prefect of the Orne region, said. He added that the race track was properly certified for European competitions. (Reuters)

### Police held over anti-Jewish blast

Buenos Aires: Eleven local police officers were arrested and six more were being sought in the investigation of the July 1994 car-bomb attack on a Jewish centre that killed 86 people. Police chief Pedro Klotzky told Radio Continental that a federal judge had ordered the arrest of the officers for the alleged illegal sale of vehicles, including one thought to have been used in the attack. Those arrested are expected to appear in court today. (Reuters)

### Dhahran bomb car found

Muscat: The getaway car used by the bombers who carried out an attack on a military compound in Dhahran last month, which killed 19 United States airmen, has been found at Dammam, six miles from the scene of the attack. The car, a Chevrolet Caprice, had been stolen several weeks earlier. (AFP)

### Take a breather

Bonn: German envoys working in countries where the air quality is worse than in Berlin, Munich or Bonn may take an extra day's leave every month, as long as they head for the beaches or forests.

## New mission for Holbrooke in Bosnia

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

RICHARD HOLBROOKE, former chief negotiator on the Balkans for the Clinton Administration, is being recalled from Wall Street for a special mission this week to effect the arrest of two Bosnian Serb leaders indicted as war criminals.

He will leave for Belgrade today and

place pressure on President Milosevic of Serbia to ensure that Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb political leader, and General Ratko Mladic, his military counterpart, are removed from power.

The international tribunal in The Hague issued arrest warrants for both men last week on charges of war crimes but, despite increased pressure from America and its allies, there has been little

evidence of them stepping down. Mr Holbrooke, who brought all the warring parties together last November to sign an American-brokered peace accord in Dayton, Ohio, resigned from the Administration earlier this year to spend more time with his wife. But he has kept a close eye on Balkan developments and has heavily criticised European efforts to implement the civilian side of the peace deal.

## Crowned heads join Bavarian mourners

FROM MICHAEL KALLENBACH IN BONN

MEMBERS of Europe's leading royal houses, flanked by top German politicians, gathered in Munich at the weekend for the burial of Albrecht, Duke of Bavaria, who died last Monday aged 91.

As head of the House of Stuart, the duke was a direct descendant of James VI of Scotland, who ascended to the English throne as James I, and could have been a British monarch if the 1701 Act of Settlement had been revoked and a Catholic Stuart restored to the throne.

The duke was interned by the Nazis during the war.

King Joan Carlos of Spain, a distant relative of the Wittelsbachs, the Bavarian ruling family, was among the 600 mourners that included Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte from Luxembourg, Princess Astrid and Prince Lorenz from Belgium, as well as Prince Nicholas, who was there on behalf of the former Greek royal family.

Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, was represented by one of his closest aides, Friedrich Bohl.

Prince Franz, 64, the duke's elder son from his first marriage, is the new head of the family. The duke's coffin was displayed in a Munich church last week, and the requiem Mass on Saturday was broadcast by Bavarian television.

The immediate family gathered for a private burial at a reserved plot at Kloster Andechs, a monastery south of Munich.

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# Peking cracks down on Tibet Buddhists

IT IS the biggest day in the religious calendar for Shigatse, Tibet's second city. At dawn the scent of incense drifts across the hills to the accompanying bellow of Tibetan long horns and the beat of yak-skin drums.

A crowd of thousands gathers in the square opposite the Tashilunpo monastery. They gasp in unison as the mighty *thangka*, a silken tapestry six yards across, cascades down the highest monastery wall. The tapestry reveals the Buddha of the Present Day and is only unveiled once a year to its rapturous audience.

The ceremony is spectacular but it disguises a deep discontent. Relations between Tibet and China have seldom been so bad since the Chinese brutally put down the uprisings of 1959 and 1988. One of the main causes lies here in Tashilunpo where, even on this holy day, soldiers march among the pilgrims and dozens of ill-disguised plainclothes policemen watch the crowds, and me, the only foreigner there, with especial distaste.

A year ago the Dalai Lama announced that he and his followers in Tibet had found the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, second in the spiritual hierarchy whose traditional seat is at Tashilunpo monastery. The tenth Panchen Lama died in 1989, some say poisoned by the Chinese, and Tibetans believe that his soul then started seeking a new bodily home.

The Dalai Lama says this is six-year-old Gendun Choekyi Nyima from central Tibet, and preparations were being made to install him on his throne at Tashilunpo when the Chinese



Relations between China and Tibet have reached a low point, Sue Lloyd-Roberts reports from Tashilunpo monastery, home of the Panchen Lama

kidnapped the child and his parents and took them and the abbot of the monastery to Peking. They have not been heard of since.

A few months later the Chinese installed their own chosen Panchen Lama, six-year-old Gyancain Norbu, at Tashilunpo. One monk who has since escaped to northern India told me: "All the monks protested and the Chinese then sent 5,000 troops to surround the monastery. Twenty-six monks were arrested. I decided that I would not accept this boy and that there is no religious freedom in Tibet and so I escaped."

But the Chinese Panchen Lama is not at Tashilunpo now. One can only assume that the Chinese were afraid to

display the boy on such an important day. One monk gave me the official line that the boy had gone back to Peking to attend a "religious celebration". Another explained that "95 per cent of the monks at the monastery refuse to accept the Chinese Panchen Lama. The only ones who do are the monks paid to spy on us by the Chinese or the sons of Tibetans who have become political cadres."

The second cause of fury among Tibetans is the banning of the Dalai Lama's photograph. The availability of these icons acts as a litmus test of relations between the Chinese and their religious subjects. When I first went to Tibet, soon after the 1988 riots, they were banned. Last year and the year before they were

openly available for sale in the markets.

Today, Chinese police have invaded monasteries and homes to eradicate the face of the Nobel Peace Prize winner from Tibet. Whenever I produced the supply of Dalai Lama photographs that I had brought with me, I was mobbed. One nun promptly displayed the one I gave her in a glass cabinet, conspicuous beside a large golden Buddha. "Aren't you afraid?" I asked. "No", she replied. "All we want is the Dalai Lama and independence for Tibet and we are prepared to take any risks for that cause."

At one monastery outside Lhasa a monk said: "Of course, we protested when the police came into the monastery to take the photographs but the police have introduced over a hundred spies disguised as monks into the monastery now to keep an eye on us and there is little we can do. We are afraid. I once visited a monk friend of mine who was in Draphi prison (in Lhasa) and he showed me how he had been terribly tortured."

The choice of Panchen Lama and the removal of Dalai Lama photographs are regarded as ominous portents at the Dalai Lama's exile at Dharamsala in northern India. He fled there from Tibet 37 years ago and over that time has been joined by more than 100,000 refugees.

"This new crackdown on religion and the people's devotion to the Dalai Lama means that the Chinese are once again making a desperate attempt to control our hearts and minds," says Tseten Norbu Sothar, the newly elected president of the Tibetan Youth Congress in Dharamsala.

"If the Chinese get away with imposing this fake Panchen Lama then he [the fake Panchen Lama] will in turn help the Chinese choose a fake Dalai Lama," he said. "His Holiness the Dalai Lama is 61. We have to find a solution for Tibet within the next decade, within the lifetime of the current, 14th Dalai Lama, or we are finished."



Grace Marufu, 37, President Mugabe's former secretary, who is to marry the Zimbabwean leader in a church ceremony next month. Miss Marufu and Mr Mugabe, 72, were reportedly married at a tribal ceremony after his first wife, Sally, died in 1991

## Zimbabwe's First Lady

(Michael Hartnack writes.) The Catholic Church's head in Zimbabwe, Archbishop Patrick Chakapa, yesterday confirmed the wedding would take place. The

Church has apparently dropped objections to the fact that the couple had two children during the lifetime of Mr Mugabe's first wife, and that Mrs Marufu's first

husband is reportedly on extended study leave in America. Mr Mugabe told Harare's *Sunday Mail* that the ceremony should end prolonged speculation. Last August, three journalists were fined £800 after an incorrect marriage report.



Dalai Lama: pictures banned by Chinese



Panchen Lama: imposed on Tibet by Peking

## Chiang Kai-shek burial rejected

Hong Kong: Peking yesterday rebuffed a suggestion by Chiang Kai-shek's surviving son that his father and another son be buried on the mainland (Jonathan Minsky writes).

General Chiang Wei-guo, the last of Chiang's acknowledged living sons, proposed

that Chiang, who died in 1975, and his son, Chiang Ching-kuo, the general's half-brother and former Taiwanese President, be buried in China.

However, Tang Xibei, vice-chairman of the Association for Relations across the Taiwan Strait, the Chinese official body for contacts with Taipei,

said: "Now is not the time." Chiang Kai-shek's body lies in a mausoleum in central Taipei. It is unclear where the reburial, if it took place, would be. Nanking, China's capital before Chiang fled with the remains of his Nationalist army and government to Taiwan in 1949, is one possibility.

## Police fail in drive to net 10,000

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

A SELF-IMPOSED police deadline for the arrest of 10,000 of South Africa's most wanted criminal suspects expired at the weekend with the campaign apparently far short of its target.

The police have ordered a blackout on information about exactly how many have been held, but Morgan Chetty, the Deputy National Police Commissioner, is expected to give the figures tomorrow. Before the blackout was imposed, it was revealed that in Gauteng province, which includes Johannesburg, the police detained 950 fugitives during the first three weeks of the 30-day operation against a target for the area of 2,365.

## Armed gold miners invade Amazon Indians' reserve

FROM GABRIELLA GAMINI IN RIO DE JANEIRO

AT LEAST 7,000 armed gold-diggers have in the past few weeks invaded an Amazon rainforest reserve inhabited by the Yanomami, the biggest surviving indigenous tribe in South America, threatening to kill those who stand in the way of their hunt for riches.

Thousands of gold prospectors defied laws that outlaw mining and timber logging on areas demarcated by the Government as Indian lands. They moved into the reserve area in Brazil's northern state of Roraima, where 5,000 Yanomami live, armed with shotguns and machetes.

Yanomami chiefs complained to the authorities in SOS radio messages saying that the invasion began at the end of last month, but that

armed miners are continuing to move in every day. Representatives of a loosely organised gold diggers' union said thousands more mining families would try their luck in "gold rich" Roraima.

It is the biggest incursion by gold-diggers, or *garimpeiros*, into a rainforest reserve since 1989, when the Government handed some Amazon lands back to Indian tribes and sent in troops to remove 50,000 miners extracting riches from the area. Two years ago some 200 *garimpeiros* raided a remote Yanomami village and massacred more than 60 Indians who refused to allow the miners to dig pits on their small manioc fields.

Reports of Yanomami people killed in clashes with

armed miners are registered every week by the Funai, the Government's agency for indigenous groups. A Funai spokesman said many Indians die because of mercury poisoning of the rivers. "Miners use mercury to extract gold from pits and hundreds of small rivers are now infested with the poisonous material."

The Government has offered the miners \$5 million (£3 million) to leave the area, fearing condemnation from international environmental groups. But it says it is an almost impossible task to police a remote jungle area. The Yanomami reserve consists of more than 61,700 acres of dense tropical forest.

Leading article, page 21

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27/11/150



**TODAY IN THE TIMES GREAT**

**CUP WINNERS**  
Lancashire triumph in first one-day cricket final of the season  
**PAGE 31**

**SEVE'S LYTHAM AND BLUES**  
A series on the historic Open challenge facing Ballesteros starts today  
**PAGE 29**

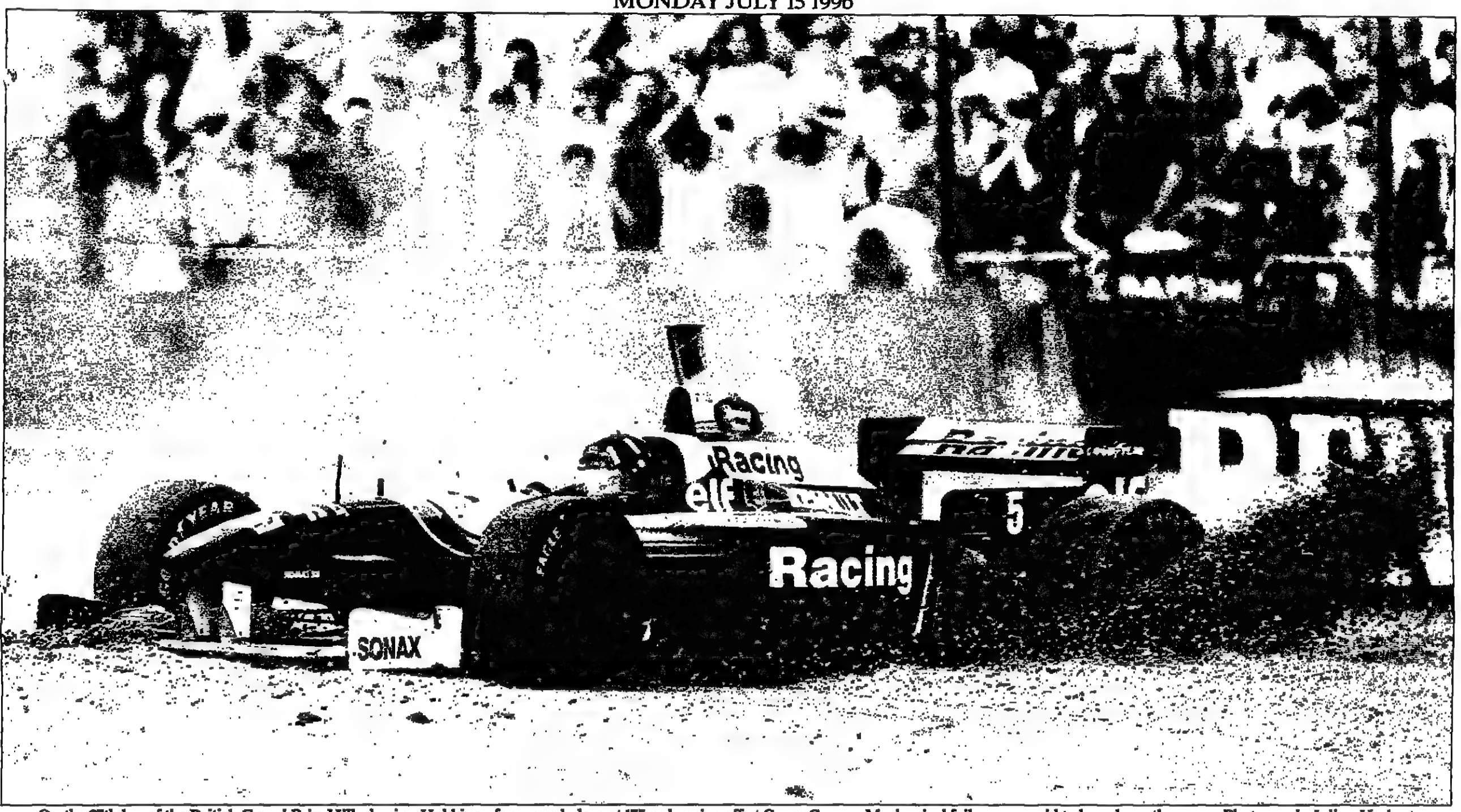
**SUMMER OF SPORT**

**SUPERWOMAN**  
Sarah Potter on Audrey Collins, 81, Nike's surprise superstar  
**PAGE 33**

**TOUR DE FRANCE**  
Bjarne Riis leads the revolt of the ranks  
**PAGE 34**

# TIMES SPORT

MONDAY JULY 15 1996



On the 27th lap of the British Grand Prix, Hill, chasing Hakkinen for second place at 175mph, spins off at Copse Corner. Mechanical failure was said to have been the cause. Photograph: Julian Herbert

## Hill starts late but finishes too soon

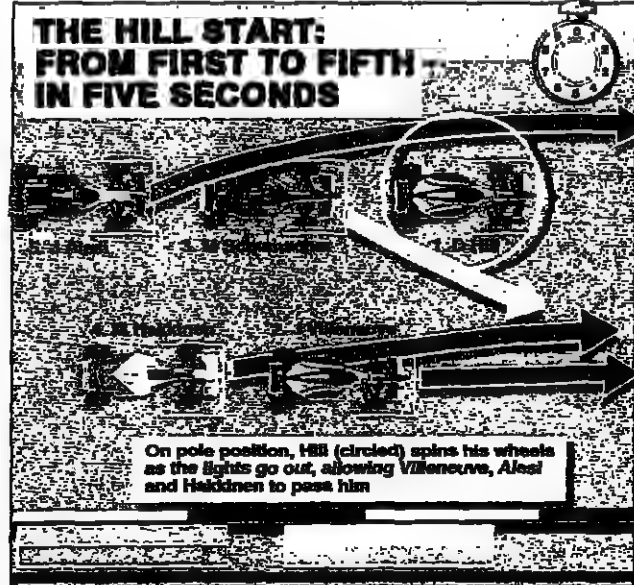
By OLIVER HOLT

THE British Grand Prix had not run half its course when Damon Hill joined Michael Schumacher on Silverstone's boulevard of broken dreams. He stood on the narrow strip of tarmac in the paddock that the beautiful people usually parade along and bemoaned his fate. The surviving cars droned their accompaniment as they hurtled towards the chequered flag and turned his explanations into a lament.

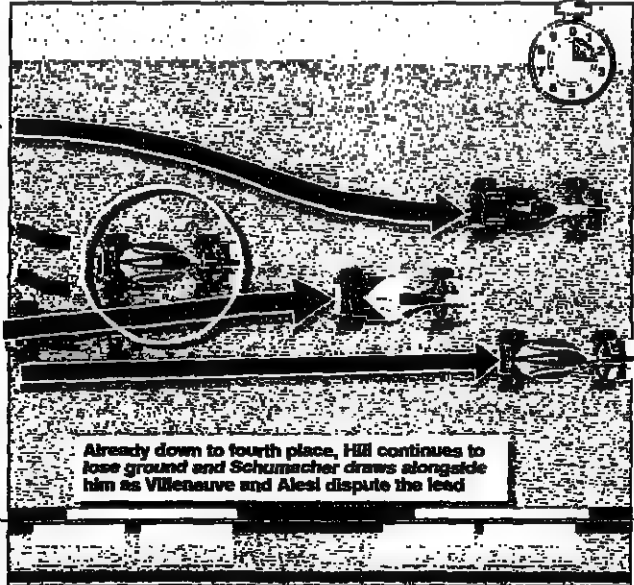
After he had finished, he strode into the garage and watched for a few seconds as Jacques Villeneuve, his teammate, continued his journey towards a comfortable win, a victory that transformed the chasm that separated them into a gap that no longer seems impossible to bridge.

Suddenly, what was supposed to have been his world championship coronation had been turned into an ambush. It happened at the beginning of the 27th lap when he was struggling in fourth place.

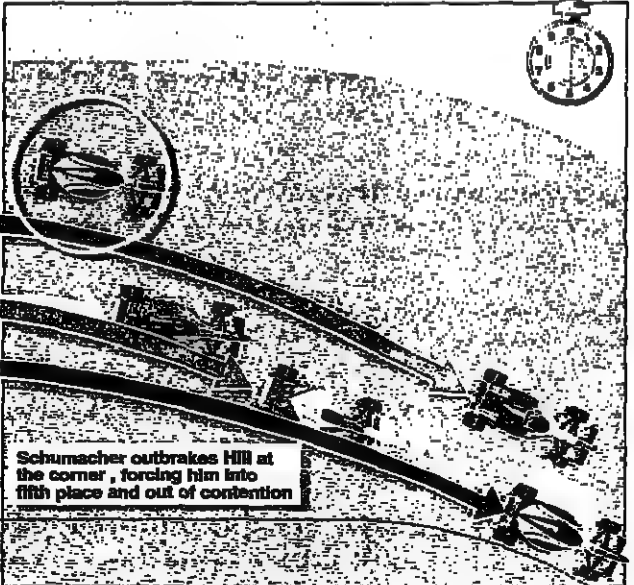
The team said the spin that deposited him in the gravel trap at Copse corner was caused by a brake failure.



That sugared the pill, made it clear it was not driver error, but a mission impossible. Last year, despite his crash with Schumacher, he had stayed to indulge in his other passion and play in the traditional post-race concert here. This time the band played on without him.



In fact, Hill was off the pace from the moment the music started up. The hope that he would drive to a majestic victory in front of an expectant capacity crowd and crown what promised to be a championship-winning season with a home win, as Nigel Mansell had done in 1992, was dashed before he reached the first



corner. We should have known, of course. Everything had gone too well up to that point. It had been just too quiet. Hill started from pole position but he got too much wheel-spin when the lights went off to signal the start and before he reached Copse on the first lap, he had been swallowed up by four other cars. He moved up to fourth when Schumacher was forced into early retirement by a technical problem on his Ferrari but the rest of his race was spent vainly trying to overtake the McLaren-Mercedes of Mika Hakkinen.

sadly to the crowd and trudged back to the pits. "What can I say," he said. "It is a real shame and I am very disappointed. I felt there was something wrong with the car about four or five laps before I went off. I had just got on the radio to tell them about it but it was too late. "I did not make a bad start but I felt that all was not lost. I was about 20 seconds behind Jacques before he made his first stop but I had the possibility of running a differ-

Villeneuve wins ..... 27  
Ferrari gloom ..... 27  
Frend's summer season . 27

ent strategy. Motor racing is not an exact science, though, and these sorts of things happen. Even a second place would have mitigated the loss to Jacques but something broke. Still, a 15-point lead is very valuable to me. I will need everything I can get between now and the end of the season. The rest of the year is going to be very exciting even if not quite in the way I would have liked."

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MOTOR RACING: FRENCH-CANADIAN RE-ESTABLISHES CREDIBILITY AS FORCE IN FORMULA ONE WITH BRITISH GRAND PRIX VICTORY

# Villeneuve's mission accomplished

OLIVER HOLT



IT WAS his mission to disappoint Damon Hill's legions of fans here yesterday just as Hill had ruined the dreams of his supporters in Montreal last month. Jacques Villeneuve chose to accept it. If the Englishman temporarily lost the championship plot as he tried to negotiate Cope at the beginning of the 27th lap, his team-mate emphatically turned the corner.

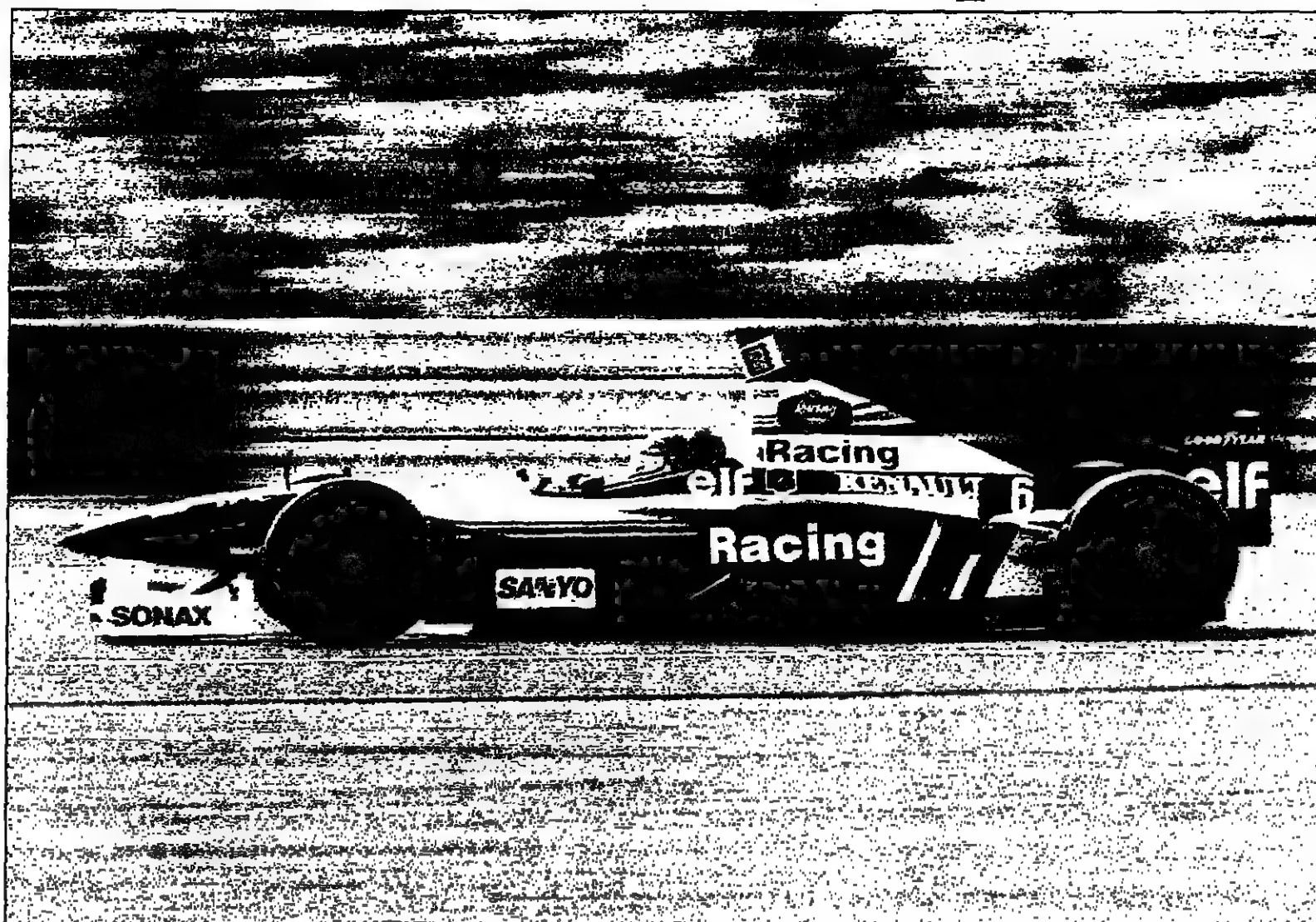
He has had an inconsistent season so far after he blazed a trail as bright as a comet in the opening race of the season in Australia. In recent weeks, there have even been suggestions that Williams were becoming exasperated by his performances, that he might be talking to Ferrari about a drive next season.

Bernie Ecclestone, Formula One's impresario, went so far as to suggest that Villeneuve might be constrained by team orders that favoured Hill and there were even more fanciful suggestions that he might be considering a return to IndyCar racing because he could not cope with the demands of Formula One.

Villeneuve, his manager and the Williams team principals treated each other with equal amounts of scorn and yesterday the French-Canadian revelled in the instant that could yet be the defining moment of his season. As Hill spun backwards into the gravel trap, the fans had conspired to ensure that his team-mate had a box seat for the event.

His heart must have leapt. From then on, it was never really in doubt that he would win his second race of the season, a partner to go with his debut Formula One victory at Nürburgring in the European grand prix in April. When he took the chequered flag, he was nearly 20 seconds ahead of the Benetton-Renault of Gerhard Berger and the McLaren-Mercedes of Mika Häkkinen.

It was the one result that Hill did not want. Having gone through much of the season with a comfortable cushion, Villeneuve, the only



Villeneuve, in his Williams-Renault, on his way to a notable victory in yesterday's British Grand Prix at Silverstone. Photograph: Julian Herbert

other man with a car that is clearly streets ahead of the rest, has reduced his team-mate's advantage to a less-reassuring 15 points. It could be a long hard battle to the end of the season.

It was a sweet victory for Villeneuve, too, not only because Hill has left him in the shadows for much of the season and stripped away much of the reputation that preceded him to Formula One after his many and varied conquests in North America,

but because the Englishman stole his thunder in Montreal and beat him into second place in front of his home fans.

"He beat me in Canada," Villeneuve said, "so it was nice to beat him here. Twenty five points seemed like a lot for a lead for Damon to hold but on a day like today, it can disappear quite quickly. The important thing now is to keep pushing until the end of the season. But obviously, I am still in there with a chance."

There have been some disappointing moments in the season, times when I did not score as many points as I would like to have done. I have had some good results since that race in Australia but I have been second to Damon on a few occasions so it was nice to turn the tables."

Villeneuve's undoing for much of the season has been his lack of familiarity with tracks that many of his rivals know like the backs of their hands. That was not an issue here where he has tested so

frequently in his Williams-Renault, and his comfort on the circuit showed. He overtook Hill off the line and then held off the challenge of Jean Alesi, in his Benetton-Renault, braking so late that his wheels locked and plumes of smoke poured from his tyres.

Häkkinen followed Alesi into the corner, pursued by Michael Schumacher and Hill. Schumacher retired three laps later with a hydraulics problem and Villeneuve steadily increased his lead. He was relegated to fourth place when he made his first pit stop on lap 23 but that afforded him the privilege of seeing Hill's spin. When Häkkinen made his first stop on lap 27, Villeneuve moved up to second and just 4.2secs behind Alesi who had not made a stop.

From then on, though, the result was never in doubt. Alesi was denied second place when he was forced to retire with a blown engine on the 44th lap but his team-mate, Berger, the only driver running a one-stop strategy, overtook Häkkinen when the Finn made his second stop and finished comfortably ahead of him for second place.

Afterwards, Villeneuve had to survive one last challenge. Benetton protested against the measurements of the front end plate on his Williams-Renault and sought his disqualification. For the 3½ hours that the stewards deliberated it seemed as though we had been thrown back into the controversies of 1994. The protest was rejected, although Benetton then gave notice that they will appeal against the rejection. By then Villeneuve was already on his way home, he has turned the corner and set his course at full speed ahead.

## Schumacher fumes after early finish

Andrew Longmore reports on another bad day for the world champion and his team

The digital clock — bright red, of course — in the Ferrari pit showed 2.07 when the garage door closed on another race run by the No 1 driver of the wealthiest team in the pit lane. Out of the back door stormed Michael Schumacher, his grand prix cut short after two laps by a faulty valve which costs about 50p.

By 2.30pm Eddie Irvine was back in civvies too, his race disintegrating in a pall of smoke and a howl of laughter after five laps. For the third grand prix in a row, the evacuation of the Ferrari pit began at just about the time the rest were starting to race. Car parts, computers, tyres, the debris of another disastrous weekend was borne to the transporter like one long funeral cortege. Briefcases were snapped shut, P45s handed out. You half-expected the head of Jean Todt, the team manager, to be displayed round the paddock on a silver platter. What is Italian for "another early night?"

The world champion disappeared swiftly into the motorhome, there presumably to compose his thoughts for the press. His Ferrari floundered for lack of hydraulic pressure. But the shame-faced way Todt tiptoed back to the pits after his debriefing session with Schumacher suggested that the German had found enough pressure to power both Ferraris for the rest of the season. The working relationship between the two is being strained to breaking point. "We don't seem to be able to give Michael the quality of car his skill deserves," Todt said.

By the time Schumacher emerged to face his inquisitors, it was 3pm and he was in the mood for parables. "When you are on top of the steps and you fall down, there are three possibilities. The first is that it is your fault; the second is that someone has pushed you; the third is that someone has taken the step away. We waited for the punchline, but

none came. "This is a terrible situation."

The German refuses to conduct interviews in Italian, either on the grounds that he will not be with the team long enough to make learning it worthwhile or because the language he is liable to use at the moment translates to every corner of the globe.

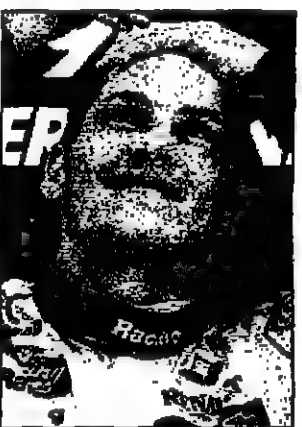
For the moment, Schumacher is in the clear. The tifosi are shamed by the incompetence of their other national team and calls for Todt's resignation will be more strident this week. Ferrari's fortunes have not been so low since the team packed up halfway through the 1973 season.

This is the timetable of disaster for the Prancing Horse since Schumacher drove so brilliantly to win the Spanish grand prix in the wet on June 2.

Montreal, June 16: Schumacher's Ferrari is left on the blocks for the warm-up lap and starts from the back of the grid. As he exits the pits on lap 46, the driveshaft falls off the back of his car. Irvine completes one lap. Magny-Cours, June 30: Schumacher's pole-sitting car blows up on the warm-up lap. Irvine completes five laps. Silverstone, July 14: Schumacher completes two laps. Irvine manages five.

Gianni Agnelli, the owner of Fiat, might reflect that £3 million for 43 of Schumacher's best laps does not represent good value for money. The spectators might come to similar conclusions after the procession masquerading as the British Grand Prix. Ferrari's troubles are the source of good comedy as long as a day's entertainment has not cost you £120.

The next race is at Hockenheim. Schumacher's home grand prix. "I guarantee it will be different there," Todt said. By 4.30pm the Ferrari pit was deserted. Only the clock was still working.



Villeneuve: delighted

### SILVERSTONE DETAILS

RESULT (61 laps, 102.442 miles): 1, J. Villeneuve (GB, Williams) 1hr 53min 0.074sec; 2, G. Berger (Austria, Benetton) at 19.028sec; 3, M. Häkkinen (Fin, McLaren) 60.830; 4, R. Barrichello (Br, Jordan) 1:08.716; 5, D. Coulthard (GB, McLaren) 1:22.507; 6, M. Brundage (GB, Jordan) at 1:30.7; 7, M. Salo (Fin, Tyrrell); 8, H-H. Franzén (Ger, Sauber); 9, J. Herbert (GB, Sauber); 10, J. Verstappen (Hol, Footwork); 11, G. Fischella (It, Minardi) 2:05.3.

DID NOT FINISH: 12, J. Alesi (Fr, Benetton) 44 laps completed; 13, S. O. Pons (Fr, Ligier) 40; 14, P. Dini (Br, Ligier) 38; 15, D. Hill (GB, Williams) 25; 16, P. Lamy (Por, Minardi) 21; 17, R. Rosset (Br, Footwork) 12; 18, U. Katayama (Japan, Tyrrell) 12; 19, E. Irvine (Ire, Ferrari) 5; 20, M. Schumacher (Ger, Ferrari) 5.

### FASTEST LAP: Villeneuve 1:29.288 (av speed 204.497kph)

CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS: Drivers: 1, Hill 63pts; 2, Villeneuve 48; 3, Schumacher 36; 4, Alesi 26; equal 5, Berger, Coulthard and Häkkinen 16; 6, Pons 11; 7, Barrichello 10; 10, Pons 9; 11, Franzén 8; 12, Salo 5; 13, Herbert 4; 14, Brundage 3; equal 15, Verstappen and Dini 1; Coulthard 1; Williams 11; 2, Benetton 41; 3, Ferrari 38; 4, McLaren 32; 5, Jordan 13; 6, Ligier 12; 7, Sauber 10; 8, Tyrrell 5; 9, Footwork 1.

REMAINING GRANDS PRIX: July 28: Germany, Hockenheim; August 11: Hungary, Budapest; August 26: Belgium, Spa-Francorchamps; September 8: Italian, Monza; September 22: Portuguese, Estoril; October 13: Japanese, Suzuka.

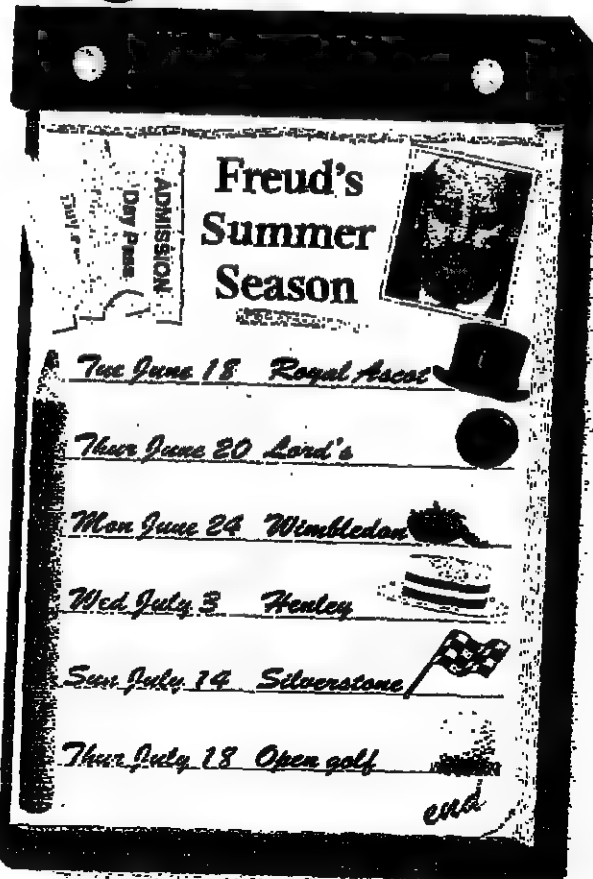
## Pit stops dedicated to provide refuelling for the inner man

Vietnam veterans would have felt at home, the sky was occupied by an unending parade of helicopters, entry to where you wanted to go was blocked by fences topped with barbed wire and weary, ill-dressed people shuffled along bearing heavy polystyrene boxes. Ever and anon furtive men sidled up to ask: "Who wants a ticket?" Which probably meant something more sinister.

Security is absolute: hung around my neck is a complicated plastic postcard-sized identity document intended to enable holders to enter the assembly area. A footbridge across the track to the paddock is like an obstacle on an assault course: negotiate a passage between posts, mount the steep staircase, crawl beneath the tarpaulin, race along a narrow straight before commencing the descent. Then, when you think you have arrived, comes the ultimate electronic entry procedure to the inner sanctum. This requires a sweep of your card which causes a camera to show the enemy that you are who you are, also how you are and more.

My card is rejected. I take another sweep, wait and am told to try another machine. One of the security men says Fiat's Signor Agnelli spent 15 minutes getting his card accepted. I sweep the other machine, wait a light flashes recognition and punches up my blood type, hair size, fat-to-muscle ratio. I am in. (Agnelli once told me: in any successful company there must be an uneven number of directors and three is too many).

Behind the pits is a street of huge trailers in some of which the teams live and work and eat and are massaged; others are hospitality vans with tables and chairs and fruit and coffee in which folk with my sort of high documentation can obtain sustenance. It is probably cheaper to feed anyone who comes along than put into place a screening system



for guests. Comrade Oliver Holt says Ford's is best. I take a glass of fresh orange juice and a Danish pastry from the Sauber facility, a slice of bread and some *dolce latte* from Ferrari and join my colleague for a modest fried egg and bacon.

I am wearing the wrong clothes: no one mistakes me for a racing driver because my name is not embroidered on my shirt and I wear no badges on my sleeves or cap; my shoes are black leather instead of white canvas. Nevertheless a kindly man invites me into the pits and introduces me to both Ukyo Katayama and Mika Salo, whose Mijo Seven badges have been unstitched to make way for the altogether more acceptable Tyrrell label.

The Tyrrell drivers are starting from positions 12 and 14 on the grid — disappointing. Salo is hugely talented, considered to have a bright future. We talk of Helsinki and the affection accorded all who carry white crash helmets with their names printed thereon. Salo says he gets a lot of affection even without that aid.

Katayama goes off to have a massage. The Tyrrell man explains that it is the team's ambition this year to outperform the second division outfit (he does not call them "second division"): Ligier, Arrows, Sauber, Jordan and Minardi. I wish him well. This is a team after my own heart and I would become a Tyrrell fan if supporting Plymouth Argyle did not take up so much of my time.

Lunch is sensational. Perhaps that should be lunch as sensational. McLaren's trailer has a man with a face like Alain Prost and the body of a flat-race jockey standing at the door.

It is Prost. He is consultant to McLaren-Mercedes and I ask him about the relative merits of the two potato salads: one dressed with oil vinaigrette the other covered in mayonnaise. The ex-champion has no views so I try some of each with a bottle of Bavarian beer and adjourn to ice cream in the Williams trailer, coffee with Footwork, a bag of Walkers barbecue crisps in the press enclosure.

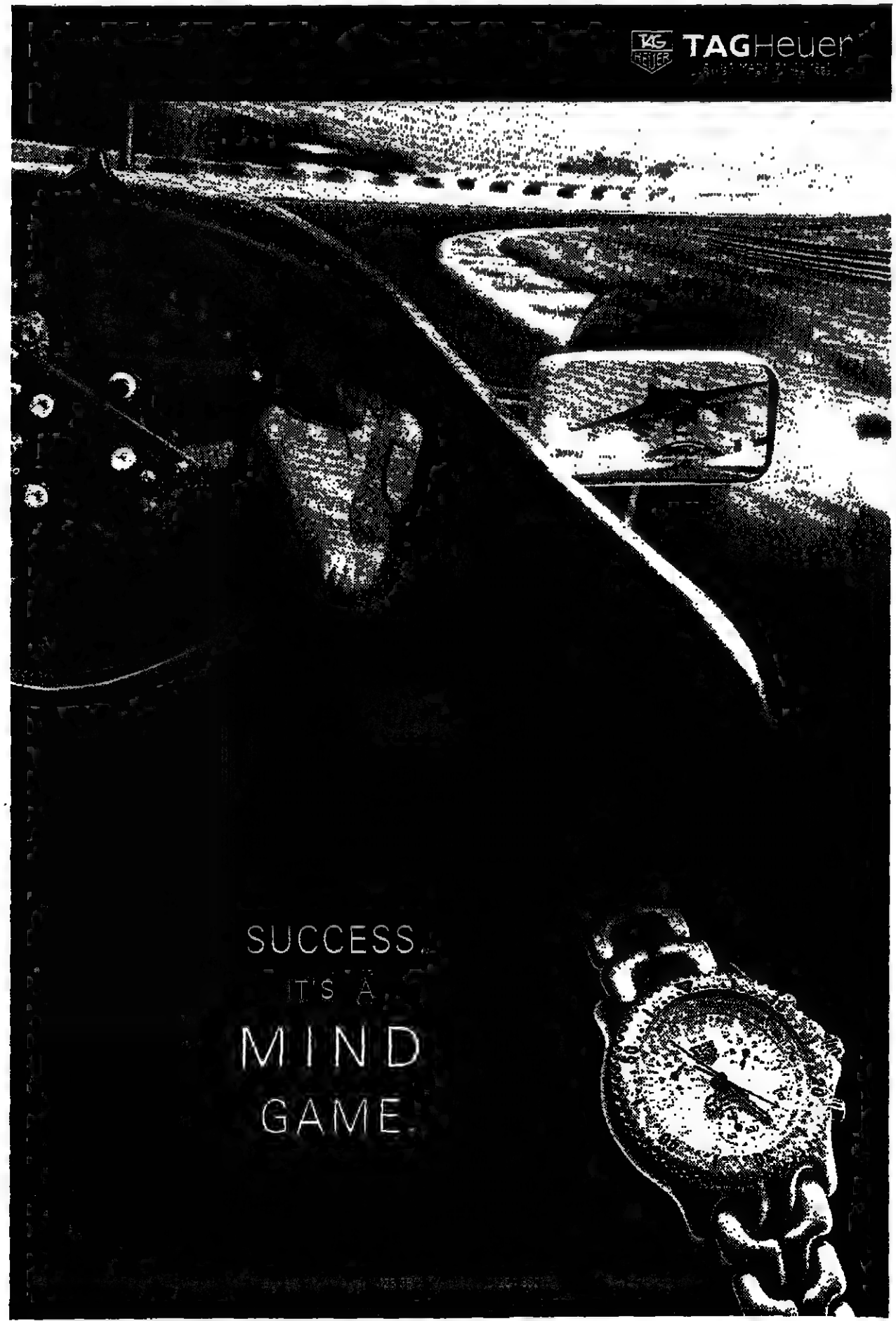
There is a regrettable lack of bimbos at the grand prix. Apparently teams discovered that it was, how shall we put this, more cost effective to distribute tickets to sponsors than give them to underdressed girls who always ended up in the mechanics' arms.

As we approach the off there is an upsurge in activity: television teams, officials, stewards and engineers race along the pit lane with the impedimenta of Formula One cars: gas cylinders, bottle openers, widgets, spare cufflinks.

The drivers do their positioning lap, line up, start.

Oh, the times I have sat in front of my television watching it all, then watching it again in slow motion. Now it is the real thing. I am there, standing 100 metres from Hill on pole in his Williams. The red lights go out and in the course of two seconds I have swivelled 180 degrees and seen, well, 20 cars coming at me and racing out of sight, then 80-odd seconds later coming back and affording us spectators rather less time to notice anything — except the extraordinary noise that sounds like the passing of a zillion angry bees.

CLEMENT FREUD





RUGBY UNION: SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MAY NOT PROVIDE REFUGE AFTER HOLDERS ARE EXPELLED FROM FIVE NATIONS' CHAMPIONSHIP

# Dispute leaves England in league of their own

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THE game of bluff is over. The Rugby Football Union (RFU) must now decide whether to accept England's expulsion from the game's oldest international competition, the five nations' championship — in which England are the champions — or climb down by recognising the necessity of renegotiating their agreement with satellite television.

They can treat the situation as an opportunity to establish regular links with New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, to ensure a place in the world's elite, yet cannot be certain that their overtures would be welcome. "We play at different times of the year and I don't think the recruitment of England to an expanded tri-nations [tournament] is a practical proposition," Ritchie Guy, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union council, said earlier this month.

RFU officials were genuinely shocked by the speed with which the other home unions acted on Saturday night after England's annual meeting 24 hours earlier had produced a volte-face over the £37.5 million agreement with BSkyB (40 per cent-owned by News International, owners of The Times).

They had believed that discussions with the other unions would continue, only to find that Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France had signed an accord in Paris last Wednesday which committed them to a four-nations' tournament played between January and May for the next ten years, including next season, under the existing television contract with the BBC.

"None of the four unions will play England in the period between January 1 and the end of that or any subsequent season," the unions said. They propose a home-and-away tournament, 12 matches as opposed to ten, that would leave England's representative programme, at senior and junior levels, in tatters and unable to offer supporters international rugby — save against so-called emerging nations, such as Italy, Canada or the USA.

The southern-hemisphere powers — of whom South Africa play Wales in December and Australia meet Scotland and Ireland in November — have agreed not to treat any home union differently from another. In any case, their leading players must be rested some time and all their energies will be devoted during the February-April period to preparing for the Super 12 provincial tournament.

"Ideally, we should have been looking at this [the funding of professional rugby] five years ago, instead of burying our heads in the sand," one leading RFU official said. "But we still believe quite fervently in England that we have done nothing wrong. No-one has complained about France conducting their own negotiations over the last 15 years and we gave the other home unions notice of intent three years ago."

"We could pull our contract with Sky if a terrestrial partner was not found, though it doesn't mean to say that we would. I'm not too certain how viable it would be for the other unions to continue playing without England but we must not panic now. This is only another chapter in a book which has yet to reach its end."

The other home unions claim that RFU officers had been informed of the new accord before Friday's annual meeting, a claim denied yesterday. The president of the RFU, John Richardson, confirmed that the RFU had not received notification of any decision, and was basing its optimism [at the annual meeting] on the joint statement made by the president of the Welsh Rugby Union, Sir Tasker Watkins, and then president of the RFU, Bill Bishop, "a statement said."

"I thought there would be a fair representation of the position and something suggesting England would reconsider," Vernon Pugh, chairman of the Welsh union, said yesterday. "To find it otherwise was disappointing."

Pugh hopes the five nations' committee can reconvene within the next ten days, by which time tenders for the new television contract from broadcasters should be available for consideration. "I'm still hopeful we will get together but there has to be something new coming from the RFU for it to be constructive," Pugh said. Bernard Lapasset, president of the French federation, intends a meeting, in Toulouse, next month with Cliff Brittle, chairman of the RFU executive committee.



Will Carling, then captain, may go down as the last man to lead England to triumph in the five nations' championship after their expulsion from the competition

able for consideration. "I'm still hopeful we will get together but there has to be something new coming from the RFU for it to be constructive," Pugh said. Bernard Lapasset, president of the French federation, intends a meeting, in Toulouse, next month with Cliff Brittle, chairman of the RFU executive committee.

It is the Celtic belief that the BBC has agreed to leave the sport to sort out its difficulties. "My information is that the new competition would not upset the existing contract," Tom Kiernan, the chairman of the five nations' committee, said, though a BBC spokesman could only add that they were "considering the implications."

Kiernan, however, reiterated the point of principle which is at the heart of a dispute that, if prolonged, could seriously damage rugby throughout Europe. "The other countries are very uncomfortable with the championship being on non-terrestrial television and it's very important for rugby leg-

islators all over the world to decide whether the game is to be taken over by a monopoly, however well-meaning," he said.

The comparison between the value placed on English club rugby as against the international programmes of the other countries has angered the Celtic axis; nor do

they accept the argument of England's larger rugby-playing population, citing the equal shares received by New Zealand and South Africa in their television agreement, despite the difference in populations.

Sky confirmed yesterday that their agreement with the RFU did not depend upon

involvement in the championship "although it would clearly be in everyone's interests for the five nations to continue with England," the company said. "England has been the most successful of the home unions in recent years and it would be sad for participants at all levels if the English were forced to seek other alliances."

## Height of sporting madness to dispose of such a gleaming jewel

Gerald Davies deplores the headlong rush and frenzy to find extra income

DO we now stand at the edge of a dull plain and prepare ourselves to lament the passing of great sporting theatre? Has the moment arrived when we have to say goodbye to the five nations' championship? Can it be true that grown men staring at something so immensely successful and which adds so much to the sum of sporting happiness, can so manoeuvre themselves to tear it apart? It is unutterably sad. A melancholy mood has settled on rugby football in these islands: wretched and woe-begone.

This is not exaggeratedly sentimental. It is certainly not a joke. All summer long nobody is certain as they contemplate their next season's club membership, of what the future holds. Who is going to play whom next season, and when. There is all the talk and the squabbling over money, the debate over contracts and inflated prices. Much of this, man could not care less about — except that he wishes there was an end to it.

Now we find that the guardians of the game, in their headlong rush and frenzy to find the extra income which will fund rugby, are putting Europe's premier international

competition at risk. The confrontation had to come. Having embraced professionalism a year ago and eschewed the century-old credo of the amateur, rugby union would sooner or later have its loyalties tested. If it may have reasonably been surmised that this was likely to occur in the contractual obligations a player would have with his club, or the relationship a club would have with its union, it could hardly have been expected that the divisions should crack wide open between the senior and respectable administrators of the game. If there was selfishness everywhere else, it would, at least, be fair to expect honour in the committee room.

If the governing authorities might be expected to stumble as they gradually came to terms with the new ethos, they were hardly likely to lose their heads.

But it is what they have done. Surely it is the height of sporting madness to allow the five nations' championship to disappear. To put in jeopardy what everyone seems to recog-

nise as the jewel in rugby's crown is precisely what the governing body of the sport in England has surely done. On this there should be no equivocation. Despite the fine words uttered from Twickenham about the need for each Union to control its own destiny or that in claiming that the major share of the audience emerges from England, they should therefore claim the major share of the television finances. It has sounded disingenuous and blinkered. Greedy, even.

The five nations' championship is an entity in which five countries have an equal share. It cannot be otherwise since each country is dependent on the others for the competition. There is a wholeness which has grown over the decades. It is not within England's right to negotiate on behalf of the others. This, it would appear, they have attempted to do. This was always going to be a difficult strategy.

For example, would England in concluding its deal with a television company for all the games at Twickenham which would only include two

matches of the five nations' championship, be content if in the meantime Ireland, Scotland, and Wales pursued a different route and concluded a separate deal with other broadcasters, and would include all the other matches, including England's remaining games? Would their contract still be worth as much?

The five nations' championship has evolved over a century. The rivalry is keen. If the play is not always of the highest standard, it is never less than enthralling. It is of the kind other sports can only dream with envy. With its passionate support, the rugby caravan parades through five of Europe's capitals, bringing colour and vibrancy.

The summer may find a congested calendar of sport, as the present season demonstrates, but rugby stands alone, with no other sport capable of competing for international attention. It is unique and valuable and represents the very fabric of our sporting winter. More, it is an exchange of happy cultures. This is no small matter. The greedy killjoys are at the gate, the mood of the Philistine is upon us. It is a miserable moment.

## How the other nations view England's position



SCOTLAND

ALAN HOSIE  
Representative on the five nations' committee

It's a catastrophe in many ways. England contribute enormously to the five nations' championship, they have a great contribution to make to the standards of rugby in the north.

But we are all setting our own targets too and we must make sure the championship is available to the participants and the public. I hope the door isn't closed with a padlock on it but it's up to the RFU to come forward and let us know their thoughts.

Rather than someone going off and acting unilaterally, then coming back to tell us what to expect, there should be an acknowledgement that we all participate in this championship and each is an equal partner.

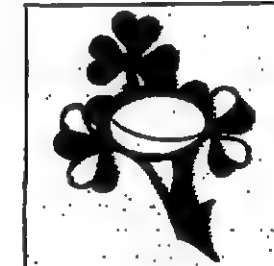


WALES

VERNON PUGH  
Chairman of the five nations' television committee

We are hopeful we can get back to a common-sense position of selling joint properties through the relevant committees, be it the five nations or an Anglo-Welsh tournament. We might get less for a four-nations tournament but not enormously less.

Rugby is not yet at the stage where it knows whether it needs £100 million or £50 million to run the game in the northern hemisphere properly. The wage bill for players will reflect what is available. You have to decide how to govern your game, how best to expose it and plan around that, and there is a strong view that satellite television, for the top competition, is not the best way of developing the game.



IRELAND

TOM KIERNAN  
Chairman of the five nations' committee

I think everyone hoped that the five nations' championship would not change its format, but we have hoped this for the last three months. When I met the RFU officers in April, I explained the seriousness of the position and what the consequences would be. There comes a time when we have to put in place other arrangements.

A division like this does no good to anyone. Everyone regrets it and I particularly regret being part of it at this time. But one cannot be bullied into a situation in which one's own rugby might suffer. We don't agree with what England have done with a competition where we all contribute towards its value and success.



FRANCE

BERNARD LAPASSET  
President of the French Rugby Federation

Without England the five nations tournament no longer exists. The problem is a clash between the Anglo-Saxon nations, but the professional revolution will continue and it is important that the game in the northern hemisphere keeps pace with the game in the southern hemisphere following the huge injection of funds by Rupert Murdoch. But a monopoly would be dangerous and it is up to the International Rugby Football Board to make sure that doesn't happen.



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## Australians bounce back strongly

Australia ..... 21  
South Africa ..... 16

By DAVID HANDS

SOUTH Africa's remarkable run of 15 consecutive international victories, which embraced the 1995 World Cup final, came to an end amid the tumult of the Sydney Football Stadium on Saturday evening. Yet the lasting impression of the second weekend of the tri-nations tournament is that New Zealand are now playing a brand of rugby which is beyond even their closest rivals.

A week earlier, the All Blacks, in appalling weather, put Australia to the sword. On Saturday, even allowing for a remarkable recovery in character, neither Australia nor the South Africans could reproduce in perfect conditions

the continuity and precision which have become the hallmark of the New Zealand revolution.

Both countries played the structured rugby which five nations' championship enthusiasts would recognise. That was understandable, given the blow to Australian confidence suffered during the 43-6 beating in Wellington and the limited preparation of South Africa, who are now paying the penalty for only one warm-up international this year, against Fiji.

Australia played three internationals before their meeting with the All Blacks, yet during that time came to no conclusion about their best half backs. They have switched between Gregan and Howard, Payne and Bowen, but this win will surely leave the former pair in situ. Though South Africa ended

strongly they will be the first to admit how poor their finishing was. Nor did Pienaar, their inspirational captain, complete the match, though there is optimism that an arm injury will not keep him out of the game against New Zealand in Christchurch on Saturday.

Yet the resolve of the Australians was enormous. Under the tuition of Wayne Pearce, a former rugby league international, they improved their tackling technique within a week. As important was their ability to make inroads into the South African defence.

Their lineup was a formidable force too, though the South African scrum clearly enjoyed the upper hand. But it was a game that turned on mistakes: ball surrendered in the tackle, a stream of penalties awarded against Australia, and above all the tackle by Eales on the out-of-sorts Joubert which cre-

ated a bouncing ball for Horan and Australia's second try, which gave them the cushion of 12 points against the ferocity of South Africa's closing rally.

SCORERS: Australia: Tries: Roff, Horan; Conversions: Burke; Penalty goals: Burke (3). South Africa: Try: Hendricks; Conversion: Horneball; Penalty goals: Horneball (2), Joubert. AUSTRALIA: M C Burke (NSW), B N Ture (Queensland), J Roff (ACT), T J Horan (Queensland), D I Campbell (NSW), P W Howard (ACT), G Gregan (ACT), D J Crowley (Queensland), M A Foley (Queensland), A Mearns (Queensland), J A Eales (Queensland) (captain), D J Wilson (Queensland), M G Bird (NSW). Crowley temporarily replaced by R Hery (NSW, 28-30m). Mearns temporarily replaced by O Flegan (ACT, 44-55). SOUTH AFRICA: J Joubert (Western Cape), J C Muller (Transvaal), B Venter (Free State), P Hendricks (Transvaal), H W Horneball (Northern Transvaal), J J du Randt (Free State), J Allen (Northern Transvaal), J F Pienaar (Northern Transvaal), J F Pienaar (Northern Transvaal), M G Andrews (Northern Transvaal), R H Tackmann (Pretoria), Van der Westhuizen replaced by J P Roff (Transvaal, 30-35m). Pienaar replaced by A E Deleka (Free State, 34). Referee: A J Smedley (England).



# Lytham legend created by an erratic genius

In April 1979, while Severiano Ballesteros was competing in the Spanish Open, Dave Musgrove, his caddy, showed him a course map of Royal Lytham and St Annes. "This is where the Open will be held in July," Musgrove said. "They say this course has 365 bunkers, one for every day of the year. If you're going to win the Open you had better be good at getting out of sand."

Ballesteros puffed out his chest. The precocious Spaniard, who had burst onto the golfing stage in the 1976 Open and won the European Order of Merit that year as well as in 1977 and 1978, and already had 17 tournament wins around the world to his name, had learnt much of his golf by hitting a rusty three-iron on the beach at Pedreña, northern Spain. Then 22, brimful of confidence, he possessed the unusual combination of a thrillingly powerful, if erratic, long game and one of the most magical short games golf had seen. "I am the best at getting out of sand," he said to Musgrove. "I am going to like this course."

Ballesteros liked it so much that he won that Open, his first of three. He played almost all the recovery strokes from bunkers he faced during the 72 holes with ease, getting up and down in two strokes from all but two of the 15 greenside bunkers his ball ended in — but it was a typically audacious recovery from a patch of thick grass temporarily in use as a car park, well to the right of the 10th fairway, that was to make Ballesteros's name and land him with a title to which he took great exception.

To be called the car-park champion is hardly a phrase that rings with honesty and respect. It was misleading, too, because it implied that Ballesteros was lucky when, in fact, he was gifted in certain aspects of golf to a degree that was truly exceptional.

In 1979 Ballesteros was a magnificent example of some of the basic strengths a golfer needs. He had wonderful rhythm and balance, though he sometimes strained so hard to hit the ball that he almost toppled over.

*This week Severiano Ballesteros bids to emulate Harry Vardon as the only golfer to win three Open championships at the same venue. John Hopkins begins a three-part series on Spanish claims to Royal Lytham and St Annes*

He was without fear, even in the heat of battle. He was a very long hitter who remained unconcerned about such normalities as landing on the fairway from the tee and then reaching the green, because he knew that he possessed imagination as to how to play a stroke that bordered on the uncanny and qualities of vision and dexterity that were almost magical. Put simply, he knew that no matter where he hit his ball he could extricate himself, often without any loss of stroke.

Before the Open Ballesteros received advice from Roberto de Vicenzo, the Argentinian who had played in five Opens held at Lytham. De Vicenzo cautioned Ballesteros to be

the blue sweater and trousers that were to become his trademark colour on the last day of a major championship. Ballesteros played as only Ballesteros can, mixing the improbable with the impossible. He holed a 25-foot putt for a birdie on the 1st, then lashed a wild drive on the 6th that ended the other side of the 14th fairway, nearly 100 yards off line.

Ballesteros's second shot was misjudged and ended 60 yards over the green. From there he got his five, a par. This was pure Ballesteros and so it continued, as he hit his ball to places he was not supposed to and still recording scores that were better than anyone else.

That last afternoon Ballesteros hit only one fairway, but time and again he demonstrated the amazing ability he has shown throughout his golfing life to recover from trouble. An American writer, whom one can picture rubbing his eyes in disbelief at what he had seen Ballesteros do, likened him to an escapologist.

"That the winner... chose not to use it [the course] but preferred his own, which mainly consisted of hay fields, car parks, grandstands, dropping zones and even ladies' clothing was his affair," Colin MacLaine, the chairman of the championship committee, noted. "Nevertheless, he was a very worthy champion."

Royal Lytham in July 1979 was not the first demonstration of Ballesteros's remarkable talent, but it was the start of a legend — one that gives him the chance of emulating the great Harry Vardon at Prestwick in 1898, 1903 and 1914 and becoming the second man, since 1872, to win three Opens at the same venue in as many decades.

## TOMORROW

A thrilling response to the critics in 1995



patient and not to become too defensive and play as almost everybody else would. Ballesteros followed the latter advice in a way that only he could. It is doubtful if any other competitor in the entire field was as wild off the tee as he was. In his first three rounds Ballesteros found only eight fairways.

That July, 17 years ago, Ballesteros moved slowly up the leaderboard until he was in second place after 54 holes, trailing Hale Irwin, the American who had just won the US Open, by two strokes.

On the Saturday afternoon of the fourth round, wearing



Ballesteros plays a typically-aggressive iron shot on his way to winning the 1979 Open Championship at Lytham

## Enterprise of Cheam frustrated by Repton's experience

By John Goodbody

THERE could not have been a more enthralling climax to the boys' final of the Midland Bank national schools tennis championships at Queenswood School, Hertfordshire, on Friday. The formidable presence of Repton, nine times the winners of the Glanville Cup since 1982, was pitted against Cheam High School, who were aiming to become the first state school to win the competition.

Roger Thompson, the master-in-charge at Repton and the man principally responsible for their astonishing run of success, believed that it would be so close that the cup would be decided on a countback of which team won most games in both singles and doubles. He was right.

The singles were tied at 2-2. Cheam's second pair beat Repton over three sets and, with the first pairs heading for a third set, Thompson knew that if Repton won the last doubles match they would take the title again.

It was a match of rare intensity, with added drama when Adrian Williams, of Cheam, badly injured his right thumb at 2-2 and 30-0 down, hampering his fluent backhand. Repton's leading player, Adrian Barnes, had served thunderously all afternoon and Cheam had rarely been able to score points

## SPORT IN SCHOOLS

against him. In the third set he produced a delicately angled forehand that shattered out of reach of his opponent and this inspired Repton to break serve and win 6-3.

Barnes said: "It was absolutely nerve-racking. We tried just to concentrate on the game and not to work out what the overall situation was, although we knew we had to win to stand a chance. That forehand gave us the confidence to break serve."

For Cheam it was the ultimate frustration. However, their enterprise will surely be rewarded soon. No other state school has embraced the sport with such devotion. In conjunction with the Southern Junior Tennis Centre, they have a scholarship scheme so that leading players from all over the country can study alongside practising tennis for set periods at Sutton. A total of 20 boys and four girls are now on scholarships, which amount to £4,000 a year, with half the money coming from parents and the remainder from the centre and the school.

It is from schools such as Cheam that a future successor to Tim Henman may emerge because they will broaden the background of players who are attracted to the sport. As Otto Buchholz, the senior coach, said: "It gives young players confidence. They feel that if Tim can do it on the same type of preparation as they have, then they can do it as well and for kids, Tim provides a real role model."

RESULTS: Glanville Cup (boys): Semi-finals: Repton 6-0 Severn 6-0; Cheam 6-0 Millfield 5-1. Final: Repton drew with Cheam 3-3 (Repton won on countback). Third place: Severn 4-2 Millfield 4-2. Aberdeen Cup (girls): Semi-finals: Queenswood 1-0 Cheam 5-1; Millfield 1-0 Eglington 4-2. Final: Millfield 1-0 Queenswood 5-1. Third place: Eglington 1-0 Cheam 5-1.

## GOLF: WELSHMAN STRUGGLES HOME IN DREADFUL CONDITIONS TO SECURE SCOTTISH OPEN TITLE

### Patient Woosnam weathers the storm

By John Hopkins  
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

THE Carnoustie Links, as they are known, presented contrasting pictures on Saturday as the Scottish Open came to its conclusion. The large area behind the putting green and adjacent to the 1st tee was like a village green en fête. Ice-cream sellers were there, a burger van and a bookmakers' tent — from which a roar went up from time to time — and so was the bank that charged a fiver to cash a cheque.

On the course, meanwhile, the pleasures of the greensward were replaced by the sight of men being put to the sword. While surfboards skimmed over the choppy seas, every single competitor was engaged in his own struggle to avoid humiliation by this fearsome course on a day when the flagsticks were bending under the weight of the wind. Even Ian Woosnam was not immune, though he won by four strokes for his third victory in seven months. It was the first tournament

since Sandy Lyle won the Open in 1985 that a score above par had been good enough to win and the carnage on the last day, when 24 men failed to break 80, was astonishing. Of the leading 13 men after 54 holes, 11 had either their worst, or equal worst, score of the week in the fourth round, including Woosnam with a 75.

Colin Montgomerie plunged to an 81, a disturbing echo of his last round in a high wind during a tournament at The Oxfordshire in May. In so far as a man of 6ft 2in who weighs 15 stone and has the appearance of being indomitably self-confident can sound defeated, Montgomerie sounded defeated.

On Tuesday, brimful of confidence after winning the Irish Open, he had said: "This is a fantastic warm-up for the [British] Open. I do not want to detract anything from the Scottish Open, which I would dearly love to win, but people not playing here are at a disadvantage."

On Saturday, chastened and angry, or frustrated or both, he said: "Anyone who played today will be destroyed for the week at Lytham. I have no confidence left and I don't know where I am hitting the ball. These conditions will have destroyed a lot of swings including my own. I have the worst record of any leading player and now I shall be going there without any confidence whatsoever. I have got three days' work in front of me to come up with a solution."

Woosnam's difficult stretch had begun at the 4th, which he

bogeyed, and only ended at the 12th, which he eagled. By then Mats Hallberg, who had threatened to draw close to him, had fallen away again and Woosnam merely had to keep his head to win.

On balance, Carnoustie may have been a little too difficult for the weather conditions that prevailed but that hardly justified the level of whingeing by players. Sandy Lyle's remarks after his 77 on Saturday were particularly rich. "This course has been set up way too tough for a traditional links," he said. "It is a joke. We come up here expecting some wind but not 15-yard wide fairways with 18 inches of cabbage on either side of them." He had had no complaints on Friday after a round of 68.

All this complaining by the players is getting out of hand. There is meant to be an element of struggle between a golf course and players who seek to master it. An intolerance of the essence of this struggle seems intent only on weakening it and this should be resisted most vigorously.

## LEADING FINAL SCORES

Great Britain and Ireland unless stated  
289: I Woosnam 70, 74, 70, 75, 292: A Collett 74, 76, 69, 74, 294: M Hallberg (Swe) 75, 71, 72, 75, 295: I Woosnam 72, 74, 75, 72: D Borge (Sp) 72, 73, 72, 73, 286: P Marshall 75, 74, 73, 74: M Mackenzie 72, 73, 71, 77, 287: A Soutome 75, 75, 71, 75: S Grapessons (N) 74, 72, 74, 77: R Clayton 72, 72, 73, 80, 288: M Gribben (Swe) 75, 76, 72, 74: S Fasse (US) 72, 75, 75: J Rivero (Sp) 71, 78, 73, 76: A Lyle 72, 74, 69, 77: P Lauer 71, 74, 73, 80, 289: R Gosses (SA) 76, 77, 76, 85: S Torrance 76, 77, 75, 71: R Russell 76, 76, 73, 74: B Macintosh 76, 76, 72, 75: E Eir (SA) 75, 77, 71, 75: R Karlsson (Swe) 75, 74, 74, 76: M James 74, 75, 72, 78: J Pernevik (Swe) 74, 76, 69, 82: P Baker 74, 71, 74, 80: S Turner (NZ) 76, 71, 72, 80: P Broadhurst 71, 76, 72, 80: S Cope 73, 76, 70, 80: J Townsend (US) 72, 72, 74, 81: C Montgomerie 70, 77, 71,

81: R Murtz (Hol) 76, 70, 70, 81, 300: R Allardy (Aus) 71, 75, 80, 74: P Fuke (Swe) 77, 72, 77, 74: B Hughes (Aus) 78, 74, 71, 77: P Price 74, 75, 75, 75, 301: S Richardson 72, 75, 79, 75: J Payne 75, 72, 80, 81, 302: E Romero (Arg) 80, 71, 74, 77: S MacLester 75, 74, 75, 77: P O'Neale (Aus) 73, 75, 74, 80, 303: A Oldham 77, 76, 74, 78: G Brand 74, 77, 74, 78: P McKenney (Aus) 72, 78, 73, 80: C Sanson (Sp) 75, 74, 72, 80: C Mason 72, 74, 74, 83, 304: N Briggs 75, 79, 78, 75: E Dwyer 76, 77, 75, 78: D Robertson 76, 75, 76, 77: D Gilford 74, 77, 75, 78: C Cewale (N) 76, 76, 74, 78: O Karlsson (Swe) 74, 75, 72, 75: M McLennan 74, 77, 73, 80, 305: T Goggin (Swe) 74, 76, 80, 75: P Sclard (Swe) 75, 76, 74, 76: A Johnston (Zim) 77, 72, 75, 80: D Smyth 75, 75, 80: D J Russell 71, 81, 73, 80: E Mcintosh 76, 73, 80, 77: R Drummond 73, 75, 73, 81



Woosnam sees the flag buckled by the wind on the 18th



Coltart: finished second



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# Women claim rightful place in Olympic history

The centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta are almost upon us but, for the past two weeks, anybody walking through the doors of Alumni Hall, Georgia State University, has been reminded of one important historical point: the Games this month are a centenary celebration of men only. Women were banned from the first modern Olympics.

The Olympic Women's exhibition, which opened on June 24, expects a million visitors during the course of the Games and is the story of the struggles, sacrifices and triumphs of women through Olympic history.

It is the work mainly of women, who, faced with the merest hint of a suggestion that men are superior sporting beings, are likely to give an indignant response.

Joan Benoit's victory in the first Olympic women's marathon marked the realisation, I suggested, that women could do any event men could do, perhaps a little

slower but... "not much slower". Gloria Weissberg, the exhibition curator, cut in, her reaction time as fast as Flo-Jo's. Something which a young Greek woman, known only as Melpomene, had tried, apparently, to prove 88 years before Benoit.

On the start-line of the exhibition one can hear the sound of breathing, a runner in action. It draws attention to the case of Melpomene, who denied permission to enter the 1896 Olympic marathon, ran the course anyway.

In the March before the Games, she covered the route from Marathon to Athens, stopping just once, for oranges, and finishing in 4hr 30min. Though some authorities, the British Olympic Association among them, report Melpomene's run as fact, others consider it Greek mythology.

Turn around from the Melpomene display and the words of Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, show what

from Marathon to Athens, stopping just once, for oranges, and finishing in 4hr 30min. Though some authorities, the British Olympic Association among them, report Melpomene's run as fact, others consider it Greek mythology.

## Benoit run proved catalyst

## David Powell reflects on how female competitors struggled to break down the athletics barriers and celebrate victory for equal recognition

women were up against 100 years ago. "I, personally, am against the participation of women in public competitions," de Coubertin said. Harold Abrahams, the 1924 Olympic 100 metres champion, wrote at the time: "One has only to see them [women] practising to realise how awkward they are on the running track."

The issue aroused much debate between members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and women were not invited until 1900 when 19 participated in Paris, heavily outnumbered by 1,200 men. More than 3,000 women will compete in Atlanta.

"Women in sports now receive equal recognition but they still have to work twice as hard as men to be recognised," Jackie Joyner-Kersey, the Olympic heptathlon champion, says on a display board of women's quotations. Commentators of the 1920s would marvel at Joyner-Kersey now, her event comprising an 800 metres after six

other athletic disciplines over two days.

In 1928 the 800 metres touched off a controversy when several women fell across the finish-line with exhaustion. The world's press seized that unfortunate moment to quote doctors claiming that, pushed to such feats of endurance, women would become "old too soon". No women's race longer than 200 metres was run at the Olympics for another 32 years.

The exhibition has borrowed from national Olympic committees and private collections. Items range from an 1895 wool bathing suit, through tennis shoes belonging to Helen Wills and skates worn by Sonja Henie, to the white cap that made Benoit easily identified in her historic 1984 women's marathon victory.

Wills was Olympic women's singles champion for 64 years, tennis having been taken out of the Games after her victory in 1924, never to see a champion again

until Steffi Graf in 1988. Henie won three consecutive figure skating Olympic gold medals.

Researchers, seeking never-before displayed material, uncovered late 19th-century gymnastics film from Leipzig and a collection of photographs, found in a box in a cupboard in an apartment in Paris, taken of the World Games for women. These were set up in the early part of the century by women frustrated at their exclusion from most events in the de Coubertin Games.

Originally called the Olympic Games for Women, the IOC objected to the use of the word Olympic and the women were forced to change the title to the World Games.

"They did track and field, bicycling, the marathon, gymnastics, everything that men could do in the Olympic Games," Weissberg said. "In 1926 the IOC observed how this was gaining in popularity among women all over the world and they were getting a lot of

visibility, so they were invited into track and field in 1928."

It was a long while, though, before women enjoyed equal accommodation rights. At the Los Angeles Games of 1932, the first Olympic village was for men only. In the 1936 Berlin Olympics, the village was built as a showplace of modern facilities and landscaping, but excluded women, who were housed in a utilitarian dormitory

surrounded by a high iron fence. Still men dominated the numbers, 3,738 to 328 women participants.

Among Weissberg's favourite accounts of women overcoming adversity are those of Fanny Durack, an Australian swimmer, and Vera Caslavskia, a Czechoslovak gymnast. At the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Durack, protesting against over-modest swimsuits, declared that she would not wear one "with as much drag as a sea-anchor". She shocked officials when she discarded her modesty robe to reveal a form-fitting one

piece bathing garment and went on to win the 100 metres freestyle.

Shortly before the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, Caslavskia, the 1964 Olympic all-round champion, signed the "Manifesto of 2000 Words", which rejected Soviet involvement in Czechoslovakia. She was at a training camp when Soviet tanks rolled into Prague and, warned she was in danger of arrest, fled to the mountains.

Caslavskia kept in shape by swinging from tree branches, so much so that she retained her title in Mexico City.

It was not until the 1976 Montreal Olympics that there was a marked increase in the number of sports offered to women but, even in Atlanta, only 97 events are open to them, against 165 for men.

Still, they have come a long way from the Ancient Olympic Games, when not only were women forbidden to take part but also banned from entering the arena as spectators. The death penalty awaited any woman who tried.

## 3,000 competitors at Atlanta

### ATHLETICS

## Fickle winds look unlikely to blow Edwards off track

By David Powell, Athletics Correspondent

AS JONATHAN EDWARDS left Crystal Palace on Friday evening, his two-year unbeaten sequence intact, he faced up to the most important day of his life as an athlete, on Saturday week. That is when he will stand on the runway for the triple jump final at the Olympic Games, provided he succeeds where he has failed in two previous Olympics and progresses through the qualifying round.

It might not be my last Olympics, but it could well be my last chance to win at the Olympics," Edwards, 30, said. "Certainly that is the way I am approaching it. This is now or never, which makes it all the more intense. I could have lost at the world championships in Gothenburg last year but I would have had another shot next year. The Olympics is every four years [the world championships are biennial]. It makes it that much more pressurised."

All Edwards asks is his share of luck. Perhaps he may even get as lucky as Al Joyner, an American who won the 1984 Olympic title assisted by the only significant tailwind of the competition. "It makes a difference," Edwards said, explaining that the length of the step and jump depends on the success of each previous phase. "A small difference at the beginning, particularly in speed [on the runway], translates to a big difference at the end," Edwards said. "I did 17.68 in Oslo [on July 5] into a 1.6 wind in the cold and wet. Had that been plus 1.6 in hot conditions, you can probably stick half a metre on that, that is how much difference it makes." Thus Edwards concludes that he is capable in Atlanta of approaching the

world record 18.29 metres he set to win his world title.

It is the Olympic stadium's design, its vulnerability to capricious winds, which worries Edwards as much as the skill of his opponents. "In the Atlanta Grand Prix, conditions varied from minus winds to big plus winds and it was the same in the United States [Olympic] trials," Edwards said.

"It is a highly pressurised, intense situation without having to worry, when you are standing on the run-up, if the wind is in your face. Psychologically that could be difficult, especially if you have just

With The Times today, a full 28-page guide to the 1996 Olympic Games

seen one of your main rivals go down with plus-four behind him."

One significant mental barrier has been cleared, the loss of self-assurance that troubled him early in the season.

"I was thinking negatively, trying to defend what I had done before, rather than going out and writing a new chapter," he said.

On distances this summer, Edwards is some way behind his extraordinary season last year, when he set six British records, three world records and recorded the longest wind-assisted jump, 18.43 metres. He leads the rankings with 17.82, which he jumped at Helsinki three weeks ago. "I go in to Atlanta with a best of 17.82 compared to Gothenburg last year with a legal best of 17.98 and those two jumps are comparable."

"It is better perhaps than people from the outside think. They think: 'He has not jumped 18 metres, he is not jumping well.' Helsinki was cold and there was not really any competition. Salamanca was slightly at altitude and much warmer in a season when I was highly motivated in every competition I went to. In Helsinki, I took the board at 17.82; on the board is close to 18 metres flat. The 17.68 in Oslo was a very good performance."

Still, though, he acknowledges room for improvement and there is distance to be found from the adrenalin rush of Olympic competition. "Technically, I have not been jumping very well," Edwards said. He added that his double-arm shift, the introduction of which contributed towards his improvement last year, giving greater control through the phases than a single arm, had been "somewhat lost", though he was not especially concerned.

"It may have affected my balance slightly but, overall, I have done the same things," Edwards said. "I am a bit faster this year but my motivation has not been at quite the same level, giving me some timing problems. It has been a strange season, everything hanging in the balance just waiting for the Olympics."

"I am going to Atlanta feeling the same as I felt in Gothenburg, that excitement of thinking this is going to bring out the best in me. There is also a fear it might all go horribly wrong and somebody might come out and jump a huge distance." It takes a leap of the imagination to think it will be enough to break the sand beyond Edwards's mark.



Edwards, the No 1 in everyone's eyes, is satisfied with his form in the run-up to Atlanta

## Kipketer resists attempt to bend nationality rules

By David Powell

THE OLYMPIC wild-card notion, which was mooted as a way to get Sebastian Coe into the 1988 Games in Seoul, reared its ugly head again just before the weekend when the Danish Olympic Committee asked the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to give Wilson Kipketer privileged entry into the Atlanta Olympics. On Saturday, though, Kipketer showed himself to be more principled than many who govern sport.

Kipketer is, ironically, the likely

successor to Coe as holder of the 800 metres world record. Twice in the past ten days he has run comfortably inside 1min 43sec and is beginning to show the belief, which he has lacked in the past, that he can bring down Coe's record of 1:41.73, set 15 years ago.

Born in Kenya, Kipketer won the world title in Gothenburg last year, running for Denmark. He has lived in Denmark for six years but must be there seven before he can be granted Danish citizenship. The International Amateur Athletic Federation

allowed him to race for Denmark in Gothenburg but the Kenyan Olympic Committee blocked a request for him to do the same in Atlanta. The IOC then rejected the Danish request for Kipketer to run under the Olympic flag.

However, despite having filled its three Olympic 800 metres places, the Kenyans invited Kipketer to run for them. How this would have worked is unclear, but there was a suggestion that IOC rules would have been bent to accommodate him.

When Coe failed to qualify for the

1988 Great Britain team, having won the 1,500 metres at the 1980 and 1984 Games, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, launched the idea of granting him a wild card, supported by the British Olympic Association. It was dropped when notable athletes, Steve Cram among them, demurred.

Kipketer did not wait for fellow athletes to react, rejecting the offer at the weekend. "He would look ridiculous competing for Kenya and then still trying to get Danish citizenship," Daniel Wessfeldt, Kipketer's manager,

said. "It was always out of the question for him to run for anybody else and ruin all chance of competing for Denmark in future. It was a moral question. There was the possibility of competing under the Olympic flag but he said: 'Why should I? He did not want to do something absurd.'"

In Durham, North Carolina, Carl Lewis could manage only eight metres in the long jump, although it was enough to win, in his final competition before seeking a fourth successive Olympic title in that event.

### FOOTBALL

## League players ready to strike over TV revenue

By Our Sports Staff

THE Football League and the Professional Footballers' Association (PFA) will hold talks this week in an attempt to avert a players' strike at the start of the new season. Gordon Taylor, the PFA chief executive, said he will issue ballot forms in the first week of August should the League refuse to pay ten per cent of television revenue.

More than 15,000 professional players at the 72 clubs in the Nationwide League would be asked to vote and if a strike was to go ahead the FA Carling Premiership would then operate in isolation.

The threat of strike action has angered the League, which struck a new deal worth £25 million with BSkyB, which is 40 per cent owned by News International, parent company of The Times. Andy Williamson, the League's assistant secretary, said yesterday that talk of strike action was "harmful" but insisted that the League would not increase its seasonal payment of £560,000 to the PFA to help finance the operation of benevolent grants, educational assistance and insurance.

"Our stance is completely justified," he said. "We have not paid ten per cent to the PFA since 1987 and there is no indication we need to increase our outlay in those three sectors. In fact, if you check the PFA's accounts, you will see they have now accumulated an £8 million surplus, effectively through contributions from the Premier League and the Football League."

"Some people may well ask why that has been allowed to happen. Our priority has always been to use the majority of TV revenue to fund players' wages. About 63 per cent of that money has been used in this way in the past four years as wages have continued to

spiral," Taylor warned, however, that a strike remains a distinct possibility while the League digs its heels in.

"If the players so voted then no game would take place because this is purely about a TV agreement," he said. "Amazingly at a time when they are getting more money than ever before, the League have chosen to say our right to ten per cent has been removed. They have broken an agreement that has been in existence for 30 years."

"Fortunes in football have improved, attendances are on the increase, new stadiums



Taylor: ballot threat

are being built and the game has never been in a better state financially."

Williamson said: "I would not accuse the PFA of being greedy but what we need is a bit of common sense."

Manchester United are closer to signing Karel Poborski, the Czech Republic midfielder player, after Maurice Watkins, the club's legal director, flew to Prague this week-end. Poborski, 24, still has two years of his contract to run with Slavia Prague, who are looking for a fee of £3.5 million.

### SQUASH

## Beachill on course for world title

FROM COLIN MCQUILLAN IN CAIRO

LEE BEACHILL, of Barnsley, set about converting his European junior title into the world version here at the weekend with successive straight-games victories over Joaquin Barriari, of Argentina, and Vincent Cheung, of Hong Kong, in the opening rounds.

Seeded second behind the local favourite, Ahmed Faizy, of Egypt, Beachill took just nine minutes to dismiss Barriari on Saturday and 19 to beat Cheung yesterday.

Beachill, 18, now faces an unknown Pakistani, Hamayun Khan, today and then probably Stephane Galiffi, of France. Success would take Beachill to a quarter-final against the English fourth string, Adrian Grant, 15, although Grant faces higher-seeded players over the next two days.

John Russell, 16, and Tim Vail, 18, were also carrying England's colours in the second round yesterday, along with two Scots, Simon Hall and Daniele Knowles, and Greg Tippings, of Wales.

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### GOLF

## Foursomes send Spain to victory

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN GUT MURSTATTEN, AUSTRIA

SPAIN won the European boys' team championship for the third time in heatwave temperatures here yesterday as England, the holders for the past two years, had to settle for the bronze medal.

Ireland, after qualifying in second place after two excellent strokeplay rounds, faded disappointingly to end up in eighth position, while Wales finished tenth and Scotland, fancied to do well before the championships began, were sixteenth out of 19 countries.

Spain won the title when they upset the odds to beat Sweden, the favourites, by four matches to two, with one halved, in the final.

The foundations for the Spanish victory had been laid with two fine foursomes successes against Sweden. England's hopes had been destroyed by the Swedes on Saturday, losing 7-0, but they rallied well in a close contest, with against Germany to clinch the third place, Chris Roake winning the match on the last green.

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### RIFLE SHOOTING

## Davies lifts top awards on his way to Canada

JOHN DAVIES, 18, of 1344 (Cardiff) Squadron, Air Training Corps, yesterday justified his selection for the Athelings, the Great Britain cadet team to compete in Canada next month, by winning the two leading awards in the Inter-Services cadet rifle meeting at Bisley (a correspondent writes).

He won the Bossum Trophy for the grand aggregate with 237 points, four ahead of Warrant Officer II Joanne Nutt, of 1st Battalion, Northern Ireland Army Cadet Force, another member of the Athelings team. Davies also

won the Cadet 100 Trophy for top individual score, 190, in the final.

Hugh Butcher, of Scotland, headed the standings for the overall championship in the match rifle section after four events. This could change rapidly with only two points separating Butcher, David Crispin and John Pugsley.

Geoff Ayling (London and Middlesex), a former world target rifle champion, headed the RG Aggregate, the weekend aggregate for those using ordinary ammunition.

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### MOTOR RACING: BIELA EXTENDS CHAMPIONSHIP LEAD AMID INCIDENTS

## Leslie ends the wait for Honda at last

By Mark Fogarty

THE TIMING of David Leslie's breakthrough victory in the Auto Trader British Touring Car Championship at Silverstone yesterday could not have been better for him and his Honda team. Leslie had been under increasing pressure to score an overdue win, while the Honda team itself had been straining under the burden of expectation.

There has been speculation that Honda's lack of success in the first half of the series would result in new drivers and even a change of team for next year. Thoughts of such an overhaul will have been de-

layed, if not dismissed, by the emphatic nature of Leslie's win in yesterday's sixteenth round of the 26-race championship.

Starting from pole position in his Honda Accord, the Scot quickly recovered from being beaten off the line by the Audi A4 of Frank Biela, the championship leader. Although Biela closed to within a second at the finish, Leslie was never challenged after hitting the front on the opening lap, although he was under constant pressure.

As well as Biela, whose second place defied his pessimistic prediction, Roberto Ravaglia, of Italy, and Rickard

Rydell, of Sweden, were waiting to pounce. Biela, of Germany, had to call on his experience and guile to overcome the straightline speed disadvantage of his four-wheel drive Audi to keep Ravaglia's BMW 320i and Rydell's Volvo 850 at bay. Leslie, whose only previous win in the championship came three years ago, had his chance of a clean sweep of the weekend's two rounds foiled by a first-lap collision with Rydell on Saturday.

Again starting from pole position, he trailed Ravaglia away from the start and was positioning himself to challenge for the lead when he was

hit from behind by Rydell, pushing the Honda into a half-spin and back to fourth position.

Ravaglia went on the score his maiden championship victory from Rydell. Biela and Leslie. Leslie is this season's seventh different winner while Honda becomes the sixth manufacturer to triumph amid the increasing unpredictability at the front. Biela's unexpected podium performances extended his championship lead over Alain Menu, of Switzerland, to 55 points with Rydell's consistency bringing him to within a point of Menu. The next race is at Knockhill on July 28.

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CRICKET: HOME-GROWN PLAYER SHINES AS LANCASHIRE LIFT BENSON AND HEDGES CUP FOR FOURTH TIME

# Deceptive Austin steals the show

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

**LORD'S** (Lancashire won toss): Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by 31 runs

IAN AUSTIN is nobody's idea of the perfect athlete. His frame is too round, his gait too awkward and he has one of those square, uncompromising faces that sit uncomfortably with the glamorous image required of the modern sportsman. All summer long, however, he has been making a convincing case to be considered the best one-day bowler in England and, at Lord's on Saturday, 28,000 people were persuaded that looks can be deceptive.

Two spells that exemplified the virtues of his bowling — brisk, straight and full with an elusive ability to move the ball off the seam — enabled Lancashire to become the first side to win the Benson and Hedges Cup four times and only the second team to defend it successfully.

Northamptonshire, the designated bridesmaids of county cricket, were left pondering the anomaly that, with six international luminaries in the opposition, it was an

Yorkshire in prime position for title challenge

unassuming journeyman who brought them down.

Nothing could have been more appropriate as a reminder that the English domestic game is about more than image, fame and fortune. The sponsor, celebrating 25 years of backing for a competition born out of the counties' greed rather than any logical design, needed the reminder as much as anyone.

On the eve of the final Benson and Hedges staged a lavish ball to mark their silver anniversary and donated the proceeds to the already inflated benefit funds of Robin Smith and Mike Gatting. How much better it would have been if their philanthropy had been divided equally among all the season's beneficiaries, providing a share for those who have not grown as wealthy from the game as this illustrious pair but, in many cases, have put just as much into it. Men with the calibre and unpretentiousness of Austin.

He has needed a good few years to make people take him seriously but no one questions him now. Indeed, as this season has progressed and his

performances have maintained an impressive standard, Austin has been spoken of in terms that may have surprised him. If only he was built differently, it has been said, if only he was more mobile in the field, he would be a natural for the England one-day team.

Austin is now the only automatic choice among Lancashire's seam bowlers. On occasions this year they have opted to leave out either Peter Martin or Glen Chapple, one of whom plays Test cricket and the other who aspires to it. On Saturday they omitted their overseas player, Steve Elworthy, who was so distressed by the decision that he took himself and his temper out of the ground to cool down.

The drama of the morning extended to the opposition overseas player, Curtly Ambrose, having bowled five overs for three runs, limped off the field nursing a hamstring strain. He was able to return and complete his quota and later to bat with a runner, but the psychology of his departure at that point was of significant gain to Lancashire.

They had chosen to bat first, which requires far less bravado in this July final than in the NatWest Trophy two months hence. For the past six years, the team winning the toss had always bowled first and five of them had been beaten.

That Mike Watkinson, the Lancashire captain, went in first himself, a tactic mirrored with even less success by David Capel later in the day, reflected the altered face of this competition. This was the first 50-overs final, as opposed to 55, and the first with the field restrictions that encourage innovation in the initial 15 overs.

It is the only one-day cricket in this country played under the regulations now governing limited-overs internationals and, as such, it has gained freshness and relevance. The fact remains that three domestic one-day competitions are one too many but, if the necessary pruning does occur, the surviving knockout event should be played under these rules.

Once Watkinson had gone to a top-edged pull, caught at long leg by John Emburey, the Lancashire innings unfolded in more orthodox style. Typical of them, it was a collective effort, a competitive total achieved by unity of purpose rather than individuality.

Atherton batted 30 overs for 48 but got himself out against



Jason Gallian, of Lancashire, fails to make his ground and is run out for 17 in the Benson and Hedges Cup final. Photograph: Adrian Murrell/Airphoto.

a short one from Emburey just when he was trying to accelerate. Crawley played with a fluency denied to others until out infuriatingly to a thin leg glance and Fairbrother, who averages more than 50 in this competition, improved his figures again with a typically frenetic 63 from only 70 balls. He did not look too pleased to be called "the mad midget" by Bob Willis during his presentation interviews, but Willis, who has coined some memorable nicknames in his time, knew his man.

Some of the Northamptonshire bowling, especially from Taylor and Curran, was wayward and their task of the biggest winning chase in any final looked mountainous once Austin's accuracy had accounted for both openers in his first four overs. He rested with figures of 7-2-7-2. Montgomery, abrasively, and Bailey, imperceptibly, turned things around with a stand of 87 in 20 overs, but both were then out in quick succession. Chapple, who conceded three fours in his first over and four wides in his last, restored control between times and although Curran and Walton responded defiantly, Lancashire never lost their poise. By the time Austin was recalled to take two more wickets and guarantee the Gold Award, the team that expected to win had already snuffed out the team that merely hoped.

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FULL SCOREBOARD FROM LORD'S									
<b>LANCASHIRE</b>					37, 8-233 (Fairbrother 47, 7-255 (Austin 12, 8-226 (Austin 12, 8-226 (Chapple 51				
M A Atherton c Bailey b Emburey	48				BOWLING: Ambrose 10-3-55-1 (w 1				
"M Watkinson c Emburey b Taylor	7				1 hour, 5-2-5-0, 2-0-7-0, 3-0-25-11				
J E R Gallian run out (Fairbrother)	17				Taylor 9-0-5-2 (pb 2, w 4, 7 hours, 4-0-20-1, 3-0-15-0, 3-0-20-1); Curran 7-0-48-0				
J P Crawley c Warren b Fairbrother	34				(7 hours, 5-0-31-0, 3-0-17-0); Capel 8-1-37-2 (w 2, 5 hours, 5-1-23-0, 3-0-14-0);				
N H Fairbrother b Capel	63				Fairbrother 6-0-31-1 (w 2, 2 hours, one spell, Emburey 10-1-39-1 (1 hour, one spell))				
G D Lloyd b Taylor	28				Score after 15 overs 59-2				
"W R Hagg run out (Capel/Emburey)	11				<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE</b>				
I D Austin c and b Ambrose	14				D J Capel c Hagg b Austin	0	J E Emburey b Austin	6	
"M Watkinson c Hagg b Chapple	48				A Fairbrother b Austin	4	C E L Ambrose run out	10	
"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	J P Taylor not out	0	
G D Lloyd b Taylor	28				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	Edma (b 10, w 12, no 2)	24	
G Chapple not out	6				K M Curran c Crawley b Watkinson	11	Total (48.3 overs, 280mins)	274	
J P Martin not out	1				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1 (Fairbrother 0, 2-10		
Edma (w 10, no 3)	18				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	(Bailey 2) 3-97 (Montgomery 36, 4-111		
Score after 10 overs 59-2	18				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	Curran 36, 5-152 (Curran 4), 6-184		
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16 (Atherton 51, 2-32	345				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	(Fairbrother 2), 9-214 (Fairbrother 8)		
4-131 (Fairbrother 14), 5-180 (Fairbrother	345				"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	BOWLING: Austin 9-3-21-4 (w 1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
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					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c Hagg b Chapple	48	2 hours, 7-2-7-2, 2-2-14-2; Martin 8-1		
					"R J Bailey c				

## Know-nowts leave a blemish on showpiece occasion

Michael Henderson reports that another final at Lord's was spoilt by the hooligan element that both Lancashire and one-day cricket seem to attract



Austin: bowls straight

They call him "Bully" because he looks like the sort of cartoon character who tells the softy: "Come here, you little squirt, I owe you a bashing." Ian Austin is a gentle soul, about as amiable as they come, but the image persists of a blue-collar cricketer who makes up the numbers as the more famous players shape the game to their designs.

People went to Lord's on Saturday hoping to give two of those famous cricketers a notable send-off but Curtly Ambrose was soon hopping about with a torn hamstring and, by the time he got in, John Emburey could make no greater impression with bat than he had done with ball. Not for the first time in this final, a spear-carrier upstaged the supposed headline-makers.

Last year, on the same stage, it was Austin who took the vital wicket of Aravinda de Silva when the Sri Lankan was batting Kent beautifully

towards their target. This time he struck early, as well as late, so that Northamptonshire were always struggling to march in step to the music. To lose two important one-day matches to the same opponents, inside four days, is a bitter disappointment for a talented team.

They were "bullied" to defeat by a man who understands better than most the virtues of bowling straight and full. Austin is not a match-winner like Wasim Akram (who attended the final as Lancashire's guest) and he will bowl out fewer teams than Glen Chapple. But he is a sensible chap, who never tries to exceed his brief and in the limited form of the game he is a master.

"I just tried to keep it tight and, in the end, I got it up in the blockhole," he said. In Haslingden, where Austin is from, that amounts to a speech.

When Mike Watkinson called Austin "the man you would put your money on to put it on the spot", it was the pro's tribute to the pro. Watkinson, another late developer in the county game, has also won a man-of-the-match award in this final and, as the Lancashire captain, he has now picked up the trophy two years running. Nobody will be grudge him his success, for in a game not short of good people, he is one of the very best.

Rob Bailey, the beaten captain, is another manifestly decent man and, one hopes, he will be repaid accordingly in time. It was shameful that, when he went up to collect the losers'

cheque on the balcony, the beer-soaked "supporters" in front of the pavilion borrowed an offensive football chant to mock him and his team. Some of these, who "follow" the game for a handful of afternoons a year, are a public menace.

Lancashire's mob are not the only offenders in this respect but, because their team reaches more finals than most counties, people are more familiar with their supporters, and pretty thick some of them are. The shirts they wore, advertising the football clubs of Blackburn, Bolton and Burnley, gave the game away and when they chanted "bring on the champions" it was hard to suppress a smile. As the players are painfully aware, Lancashire have not been outright champions since 1934.

Unfortunately the Benson and Hedges Cup final is one of those days out that qualify as an "event", and the modern sports fan is a big event hunter.

Just as it is possible to visit a Test match nowadays and sit next to people who have no knowledge of the game, it is unavoidable that when the big days come around, Lord's will be full of know-nowts, not all of them in the bleachers. Some members of MCC are no less culpable, viewing the place as a Home Counties glee club.

There were plenty of empty seats within MCC territory on Saturday, which undermines the club's claim that an additional camera behind the arm would have deprived a dozen members of the chance to see the game. Maybe they are all fed up with Lancashire winning, but if their luck holds, as it has done so far this summer, Watkinson might bring his team back to Lord's in September.

## Ireland aim to confirm global ambition

FROM DAVID TOWNSEND IN COPENHAGEN

IRELAND and Scotland will be able to test the validity of their World Cup ambitions in the European cricket championship, which begins here today. Preposterous as it may seem to those who have watched their efforts in county one-day competitions, both countries believe they have a realistic chance of qualifying for the 1999 World Cup by gaining a position in the top three at the ICC Trophy in Malaysia next spring.

They do have grounds for hope. Of the six associate members to finish higher than Ireland in the last ICC Trophy, only Kenya can be confident of a repeat performance.

New residential qualifications restricting teams to four non-indigenous players will reduce the United Arab Emirates to also-rans and have a heavy impact on Canada, Holland and Bermuda, with a preponderance of older players, need to rebuild and Bangladesh are perennial underachievers.

Over the next five days, Holland and Denmark — two of the senior associates — should provide a good yardstick to the prospects of the two closely-matched home countries. With Gibraltar and Italy making up the numbers in Group B, victory against the host nation tomorrow should ensure Ireland of a place in

### DETAILS

GROUP A: Holland, England, NCA, Scotland, Ireland.

GROUP B: Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Gibraltar.

PICTURES: Today: England v Scotland; Denmark v Gibraltar; Ireland v Italy; Tomorrow: England v Holland; Scotland v Ireland; Denmark v Ireland; Thursday: England v Ireland; Scotland v Holland; Denmark v Italy; Gibraltar v Ireland; Friday: Final; Group A winner v Group B winner; Third place; Group A runner-up v Group B runner-up; Fifth place; Group A third v Group B third; Sixth place; Group A fourth v Group B fourth.

the final on Friday and the chance to add to their triple crown success in Wales earlier this month.

The return of Decker Curry in a pinch-hitting role, added to the rapid advances made by Andrew Patterson, appear to have solved Ireland's opening-partnership problem.

Uel Graham, the key all-rounder, is available again leaving only the captain, Alan Lewis, who is injured, missing from the side that the coach, Mike Hendrick, the former England fast bowler, would like to see start in Malaysia.

Scotland are not so fortunate, with three or four first-choice players unavailable, a squad that changes from day to day and by far the toughest of the two groups, in which they will meet an England National Cricket Association side today and Holland on Thursday. Jim Love, the coach, said: "It's definitely a home-town draw. When you look at the two groups, you have to wonder whether the team that finishes third in ours might not have been good enough to top the other."

Love, who spent 15 years at Yorkshire, is also worried that coconut-matting pitches will give Holland and Denmark an advantage. "They are used to playing on these mats laid on rolled and watered shale," he said.

Holland, despite their rebuilding, should have the strength and experience to lift the trophy.

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CRICKET: INTRIGUING COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMER THROWS UP NEW NAMES FOR SELECTORS AND NEW TEAMS FOR HONOURS

# Youthful potential bolsters Yorkshire's challenge for title

IN THE year when a team once quoted at 66-1 won the cricket World Cup and the Wimbledon singles final involved two men unseeded and unconsidered, it would be singularly appropriate if the county championship was won for the first time in its history by a club that finished bottom the previous season.

As Kent, ignominiously eighteenth last summer, head the table, this is among the intriguing possibilities of a county season that has reached its midway mark with most of those involved, and all who are looking on, scratching their heads in confusion. It threatens to be one more bonanza for the bookmakers in the year of the outsider.

Warwickshire began the season at absurdly-cramped odds to take the title for the third successive year and they may yet do so. Thus far, however, their credentials are unconvincing in all respects other than previous experience. They remain in touch in fifth place, effectively one win behind a startling top three comprising Kent, Yorkshire and Leicestershire.

Since Kent last won the championship in 1978, it has been the province of only five counties — Essex, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Unless the champions improve the consistency of their batting and their ill-fortune with injuries subsides, this year should provide a change of direction.

At least eight teams can still be given a chance, by others if not in every case by themselves, and the presence of Middlesex at the foot of the table is a reminder of how quickly things can alter on the dry, turning pitches of late summer. If John Emburey was still in spinning partnership with Phil Tufnell, it would be easy to see them making a significant charge; even now, it cannot be discounted.

Of the three pace-setters, Leicestershire are the team least well suited by any heavy demand for spin, but it can be taken for granted that their five remaining home games will not feature turning surfaces. Three of them, however,

ALAN LEE



Championship Commentary

coincide with international cricket, which could cost them Alan Mullally or possibly David Millns. Kent have a well-balanced attack, but the hip and ankle problems of Dean Headley, such a success on the winter tour by England A, are a clear concern. In their favour is a run-in against Glamorgan, Nottinghamshire, Hampshire and Gloucestershire, four of this championship's earliest also-rans.

No team, however, is playing more convincing cricket than Yorkshire and they are my half-time fancy to take the title. The atmosphere at the club is healthier, apparently freer of prejudice and division, than at any time since the last of their six championships in the 1960s. They are led firmly but unobtrusively by David Byas and, in Michael Bevan, they have an overseas player who is not only an irresistible batting form but is an influential vice-captain.

It is the prospect of losing Bevan for the last four championship fixtures, when he is committed to Australia's one-day series in Sri Lanka, that is Yorkshire's greatest anxiety. It will weaken them, but it is my view that they have the resources to cope, especially when Alex Morris concludes his duties as captain of England Under-19 and returns for the last three games.

Morris, 19, is an outstanding talent, a left-handed batsman like Bevan but also a useful seam bowler. His season to date has been a frustration, for he has been an almost permanent twelfth man in championship cricket, but he is sure to have his opportunity during the critical closing weeks, when Yorkshire play three of their last four games at home.

There are other reasons for believing in Yorkshire. They have a game off during the Headingley Test match, avoiding one possibility of a weakened team, and they must play only one club at present in the top half — the unpredictable Sussex — in their remaining eight fixtures. The most persuasive of their virtues, though, is that they have a squad with depth, balance, ambition and youth that is developing all the while.

Of the six youngsters who have impressed me most during the first half of the championship summer, two play for Yorkshire. Tony McGrath, 20, already bats in the middle-order with a maturity denied to many of greater experience, while Chris Silverwood, 21, has overcome a year of fitness troubles and is regularly bowling out good players with outswinging of impressive pace. They are improving as the season progresses and England, whose selectors have been watching closely, might profitably take them both on tour this winter.

The other names in my notebook at this stage of the season are Jason Laney, who strikes the ball so uninhibitedly going in first for Hampshire; Danny Law, who has learnt that he is not a genuine fast bowler and has instead become a progressive swing-bowling all-rounder for Sussex; Andy Harris, one of the new breed at Derbyshire responding ably to the leadership of Dean Jones and Ashley Cowan, who uses his 6ft-4in frame to good effect with the new ball for Essex.

It has already been a summer of new faces, both individually and among the prominent teams. Only time will tell if this reflects an improvement in quality but it has certainly done no harm to the level of interest.



McGrath displays the style that could push him into contention for a place on tour this winter



Laney: uninhibited striker



Law: progressive all-rounder



Silverwood, left, and Harris are two swing bowlers of promise who are taking wickets



Cowan: uses height effectively

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CYCLING: DANISH APPRENTICE IS READY TO GRADUATE AND ASSUME THE MANTLE OF INDURÁIN, THE SPANISH MASTER

# Riis is close to achieving his tour de force

Andrew Longmore chronicles the rise of a rider who has broken away from the peloton to stand on verge of greatness

A rider dominated the Tour de France last week. He was tall and strong, his eyes were masked by dark glasses and his cycling hat was perched on his head with a characteristic jaunty tilt. He rode at the front, in pole position, covering breaks for himself, and his calmness spoke of a man used to winning Tour titles. Bjarne Riis has learnt a thing or two from Miguel Induráin in his time, but for the moment the tables are turned. Riis has become the master.

This week, as the Tour enters its final phase in the Pyrenees and the organisers pay belated homage to Induráin, five times the champion, by routing the race through his home town of Pamplona and almost past the front door of the house where he was born, it is the Spaniard who has to do the thinking, the Dane who is doing the watching. "I have to keep my eyes on him the whole time," Riis said. "He has to make a move soon." Pure Induráin, that.

By this time in the past five years Induráin and his Banesto team have eked out a precious lead and the rest have already settled for second. A long career riding for others has taught Riis that, when the time comes, second is just not good enough. Fifth in the Tour two years ago and third last year, Riis was satisfied with neither placing and said so with a force mistaken for arrogance.

"I was the guy who worried Induráin last year," he said. "Why? Because Induráin knew I would attack. As soon as [Alex] Zülle was in second spot he was happy, while [Laurent] Jalabert was losing time every other stage."

Induráin confirmed Riis's view in the build-up to the race this year, numbering the Dane in a select group of challengers. However, others regarded the very notion of a paid-up domestique daring to fix eyes with the elite as heresy of the highest order.

When all was said and done, Riis was a hired hand, a refugee from teams such as Système U and Castorama, no more than a faithful lieutenant for Laurent Fignon. It was Riis said, good training, "I learned to work hard and to suffer, particularly with Fignon, but I think that was good for me" Riis said recently.

Induráin, once a highly valued aide-de-camp for Pedro Delgado, is a shrewd judge. What makes Riis dangerous is not so much his unpredictability

ity — in a sense, he is predictably aggressive — but his lack of respect.

Riis is 32. He has grown up in the peloton, the toughest school of all, and has no time for niceties. He knows how vulnerable champions can be. When Induráin folded on the stage to Les Arcs ten days ago, Riis was ready to pounce. On the curtailed stage to Sestriere two days later, he exploded up the two final climbs to take the yellow jersey from Evgeni Berzin, of Russia.

Riis is handling his new-found fame with calm assurance, but, more than Induráin, his life has been leading to this moment. Not in a direct way, mind. It took a hard taskmaster in Ferretti to bring out a talent Riis had spent mainly on others. "After six years of riding for other people, you get out of the habit of thinking for yourself in a race. You have a job to do and you do it," he said.

Once he began to explore his own potential, victories came fast. After stage wins in Italy and the Tour, Riis moved to the Gewiss team, but still not as team leader. Only this year, with the powerful Telekom team, has Riis understood what it is to have every member of the team working for him.

Instead of Banesto or Once, the pink-and-white colours of the Ger-

man team have controlled this Tour so far. Riis, who lives in Herning, in Denmark, wears the red-and-white jersey of his country in acknowledgment of the Danish supporters who have lined every climb and sung their anthems in every bar.

So, unlikely as it may seem for such a late developer, Riis is now the Tour favourite. Though a man of few words, he will even say it himself, in a succinct way that brooks no argument. "It was tough, but I was able to control the race and that's the most important thing," Riis said, after the stage through the Massif Central on Saturday. "I feel strong. It looks like I am just as strong as the other guys, if not stronger. Unless I get sick or injured in a crash, I will win the Tour de France."

His father, Preben, a bike racer and a tough role model, would echo the sentiments. He has a strong team, a solid ally in fellow Dane and roommate, Brian Holm, and, above all, the strength of knowing where he has come from. By the end of the week Rominger, Berzin, Olano and Induráin will have a good idea where Riis is heading, too.



Riis, left, the race leader, leads Induráin, the five-time Tour champion, during the thirteenth stage on Saturday and aims to stay ahead until the end

## Abdoudjaparov's charge surprises rivals

By Peter Bryan

**DIAMOLIDINE** Abdoudjaparov, once dubbed the Tashkent Terror for his style and speed in mass sprint finishes, denied France a national victory on Bastille Day at the end of the fourteenth stage of the Tour de France which ended in Tulle yesterday. The 32-year-old rider from Uzbekistan may now lack some of his old lustre. Rather than leave the decision to a sprint he went away from a leading group of four before the two-kilometre flag to tackle the uphill finish alone.

His earlier companions in a small breakaway — Laurent Madouas, of France, Bo Hamburger, of Denmark, and Microm Gualdi, of Italy — hesitated to take up the chase, perhaps doubtful that Abdoudjaparov would survive the climb after so long with the various leading groups during the day's stage. They made a mistake in underestimating his power. Once he attacked, he remained out of the saddle,

dancing on the pedals as though he were a natural climber.

Hamburger was the first to respond and almost caught Abdoudjaparov, but wilted under the pressure. Madouas took up the chase, followed by Gualdi, and managed to close the gap. Their effort was too late and insufficient. The Tashkent Terror had struck again to win his first stage of this year's Tour in a manner that caught his challengers

napping. The race leader, Bjarne Riis, of Denmark, survived a rear-wheel puncture, with the help of two team colleagues, and quickly rejoined the main pack, finishing with them to maintain his overall lead.

Chris Boardman, of Britain, was again prominent and also finished with the peloton. He was a lot happier yesterday after learning the results from blood tests made last Wednesday to determine why

the power had gone from his legs. The tests showed that Boardman, who finished second to Alex Zülle in the prologue time trial, had a virus which prevented his body from fully absorbing carbohydrates.

As a precautionary measure, his British doctor had suggested an immediate course of antibiotics and the prescription already appears to have been beneficial.

In Saturday's stage, Board-

man started to show more of his old form, constantly setting the pace and finishing strongly in seventh place alongside Miguel Induráin. "Now I know what the problem is, I can accept it," said Boardman. "I don't want to leave the Tour without achieving something." He intends to keep to his original target of a stage victory and finishing in the top 20 next Sunday in Paris.

Although he remains focused on the outcome of the race, Boardman will not, unlike many other riders, be worrying too much about his future next year. As leader of the French team, he has provisionally agreed a contract to ride for them next year with an option to continue in 1998.

Peter Woodworth, his business manager, yesterday confirmed that no formal contract would be signed until after the Olympic Games at which Boardman rides in both the road race and the individual time-trial.

### TOUR DE FRANCE DETAILS

**THIRTEENTH STAGE** (La Puy-en-Velay to Superbasse-Sancy, 177km). 1, R. Sørensen (Den, Telekom); 2, B. Hamburger (Den, Telekom); 3, R. Madouas (Fra, Festina); 4, M. Gualdi (Ita, Festina); 5, A. Zülle (Sui, Once); 6, B. Riis (Den, Telekom); 7, M. Induráin (Esp, Banesto); 8, L. Jalabert (Fra, Festina); 9, P. Bartsch (Ger, Telekom); 10, A. Clero (Ita, Festina); 11, S. R. (Den, Telekom); 12, P. Lutterberger (Aust, Caram); 13, P. Jorjic (Aus, Once); 14, L. Piepoli (Ita, Festina); 15, M. Baniol (Ita, MG-Technogym); 16, S. (Den, Telekom); 17, D. Abdoudjaparov (Uzb, Festina); 18, M. Gualdi (Ita, Festina); 19, S. (Den, Telekom); 20, S. (Den, Telekom); 21, S. (Den, Telekom); 22, S. (Den, Telekom); 23, S. (Den, Telekom); 24, S. (Den, Telekom); 25, S. (Den, Telekom); 26, S. (Den, Telekom); 27, S. (Den, Telekom); 28, S. (Den, Telekom); 29, S. (Den, Telekom); 30, S. (Den, Telekom); 31, S. (Den, Telekom); 32, S. (Den, Telekom); 33, S. (Den, Telekom); 34, S. (Den, Telekom); 35, S. 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EQUESTRIANISM: VICTORY IN FINAL EVENT FOLLOWS FELLOW OLYMPIC HOPEFUL'S GOLD CUP SUCCESS

## Whitaker ensures team flies with spirits soaring

BY JENNY MACARTHUR

JOHN WHITAKER, competing in his last event before leaving for Atlanta on Wednesday, continued the British Olympic team's spectacular run of successes when he and Grannusch, aged 17, won the West Sands Holidays Classic, the closing event of The Royal International Horse Show at Hickstead yesterday. The win, which follows Nick Skelton's success in the King George V Gold Cup on Saturday, has put the team in buoyant mood.

The £3,000 prize brings Grannusch's career winnings to more than £600,000. Since the St Gallen Show last month, the German-bred gelding has won a class at a different show every week. However, Whitaker never intended Grannusch as his Olympic ride.

"He's better when he's jumping regularly," Whitaker said. "Atlanta wouldn't have suited him because he'd have had three weeks off while he was acclimatising."

In the jump-off yesterday, Martin Lucas and Senator Lannegan, runners-up in the King George V Gold Cup, achieved the first clear round in 40.17 seconds. Whitaker, whose Olympic horse, Welham, is fit and well at the Georgia International Horse Park, then scuttled round the shortened course to finish more than two seconds faster.

William Funnell, the last to go, had no option but to "go for it". But Comex, third on Saturday, decided the impossible was being asked of him at the double and ducked out at the second element.

Skelton's unrivalled horsemanship has rarely been seen to more dramatic effect than in his third win of the King George V Gold Cup. Riding the Holstein-bred mare, Cathleen, his so-called "third

string", Skelton was the only rider in the 31-strong class to achieve a double clear round. "She's such a laid-back mare you have to keep driving her otherwise she'd just stop and start eating the grass," Skelton said after attacking the course as if the Olympic gold medal itself were at stake. He took over the ride on the ten-year-old mare owned by Isaac Argetty last year from Meredith Michaels, of the United States, but with two more experienced horses in his yard — Showtime, his Olympic ride, and Dollar



John Whitaker: heads for Atlanta in buoyant mood

Girl, winner of the 1995 World Cup — she has been used sparingly.

On Saturday she was one of three to go clear over Jon Doney's demanding opening course. William Funnell, on Comex, who was third last year, and Stanny van Paesschen, from Belgium, on the former Australian pack horse Mulga Bill, were also faultless. Martin Lucas, who incurred three-quarters of a time fault on Senator Lannegan, joined them in the

second round — in which the four went in reverse order of merit.

Lucas, the least experienced, produced his best round to date on the 17-year-old Lannegan — formerly ridden by David Broome — to finish clear in 52.77 seconds. Funnell, riding with similar conviction, was faster but just clipped the penultimate fence.

Skelton, with his vociferous supporters riding each fence with him, made no mistake and, safely through the finishing post, was prematurely acclaimed as winner. When van Paesschen, the last to go, obliged by hitting the second fence, Skelton's third Gold Cup was assured.

The Queen Elizabeth II Cup, in contrast, was one of the most disappointing contests in the 46-year history of the event. A thin entry and a big, long course with a tight time combined to reduce this once illustrious contest to a shadow of its former self.

With none of the 20 starters faultless in either round, it was won, for the second year running, by Marion Hughes, of Ireland, on her home-bred Flo Jo, with a score of eight faults. "It must be my lucky day," a surprised Hughes said. "I thought I had blown it when we faulted again in the second round."

Veronique Whitaker, one of the few stylists in the class, was runner-up on the impressive Eldorado, a Dutch-bred gelding she has ridden for only three weeks. Angela Bell, from Yorkshire, had the chance to win outright after incurring only one-and-a-half time faults in the first round but made two mistakes in the second to finish in third place.

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Heinrich Hermann Engemann, from Germany, on his way to a clear round on Luigi and victory in the West Sands Selsey Speed Grand Prix at Hickstead yesterday

## British design mastery built on amateur past

SILVERSTONE may not have echoed to the theme song of the season yesterday, but the British Grand Prix is the only sporting showpiece this summer that can safely be described as coming home without provoking howls of laughter abroad.

Britain's claim to be the natural home of Formula One is not based on its performance in the drivers' championship, although Damon Hill is well placed to improve an already respectable record. Nor can Silverstone or Brands Hatch match Le Mans or Monaco as the spiritual home of motor racing.

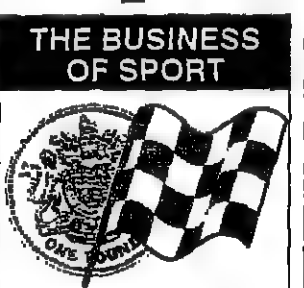
However, behind the scenes Britain has achieved a domination that is unique in any global sport. Since 1984 the Formula One constructors' and drivers' championships have all been won by just three United Kingdom-based teams: Williams, McLaren and Benetton. These teams have faced just one serious international rival, Ferrari, and even the Italian giant uses British skills to construct and manufacture its car's chassis.

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British construction success is not confined to Formula One. Even in the United States-based IndyCar race series, where British drivers are thin on the ground, British cars built by Lola, Reynard and Penske maintain a tight grip on the championship. The cars for second-division motor racing, such as Formula 3000 and IndyCar Light, are also British-made.

Motor racing construction has grown into a serious business, despite its reputation as a rich man's hobby. The Institute of Public Policy Research estimates there are 630 British companies working in the sport, employing around 50,000 people and generating £1.3 billion a year. Ironically, at a time when the country's failure in other sporting arenas is often blamed on an amateur approach, the origin of motor racing success lies in the British passion for DIY.

After the end of the Second World War, motor racing was controlled by the Italian giants of Alfa Romeo, Ferrari, Maserati and Lancia, which used racing as a testing



ground for their road cars. Britain, however, was stuck in the dark ages with the big car companies chastened by some expensive failures in the 1920s and 1930s. But the war had bequeathed British motor sport two vital ingredients.

There was a large number of people with experience of motor engineering who were keen to use their skills. A luxury tax made owning a car expensive, so many enthusiasts built their own.

The country was also saddled with a large number of redundant airfields. Road racing, which was the mainstay of continental motor sport at the time, was banned on British roads. The airfields provided a natural arena for racing fans, who designed cars that were suited to a style of driving closely related to modern grands prix. Silverstone and Thruxton, in Hampshire, started life in this way.

Many of the top designers today first fell in love with racing in one of these clubs and teams such as Lotus, Lola and Cosworth can be traced back to enthusiastic amateurs.

These days, of course, the industry is supremely professional but it retains some of the ethos of the early days. The constructors, still clustered around Silverstone, remain small and fluid, sharing ideas while competing fiercely. Sponsorship has removed the necessity for teams to develop cars for mass production but, if anything, the mainstream motor industry is learning more from its sporting cousin now, borrowing not just technology but also the fluid style of production.

Williams faces the difficult task of finding a new engine for next season and meeting Damon Hill's £12 million wage bill but, even if the constructor's grip on the championship falters, you can bet it will be snatched away by another British team.

ALASDAIR MURRAY

## Pitcher Nomo strikes a blow for the little men of baseball

Lesley Downer on the Japanese man at present living the American dream

Sitting in the locker-room of New York's Shea Stadium, surrounded by some of the hulking legends of American baseball in various stages of undress, Hideo Nomo ponders the burden of fame.

"What do I like about living in America?" he grunts after a long silence. "I can walk around town freely. In Japan when I walk around town, I have to watch out for cameras all the time."

At 27, Nomo is the leading pitcher of the Los Angeles Dodgers and American baseball's first Japanese superstar, a mega-hero on both sides of the Pacific. He is also one of baseball's most thrilling players to watch. When he pitches, he winds himself up like an elongated corkscrew, then spins around to release the ball at whirlwind speed, rather like the server in a fast-food joint turning to grab a hamburger before tossing it on to a plate.

For Americans, Nomo is the embodiment of the American dream — the immigrant who makes good, using nothing but his own guts, skill and determination. But, for the country of his birth, he is the embodiment of the Japanese dream — to beat the Americans at their own game. Every time Nomo strikes out another American batter, it is a blow for Japan and for Japanese baseball. He is their David up against the American Goliath.

While the Americans regularly send their superannuated players to boost Japanese baseball teams (each of which is allowed just two foreign players), Nomo is the first Japanese in more than 30 years to make the Major Leagues. The last was Masanori Murakami, who pitched for the San Francisco Giants in 1964. Nomo is a national hero.

All his games are broadcast live on giant screens across Japan — dubbed Nomovision — and office workers crowd the streets before dawn to watch him play. In a recent survey in Japan, he was named the most popular man on the planet and the person that young Japanese would most like to meet.

For once, here is a Japanese export that the Americans are not complaining about. Last winter, on the back of Nomo's success, American talent scouts were in Japan in force, scouring Japanese teams. The first acquisition, Katsuhiko

Maeda — described as the Dennis Rodman of Japanese baseball because of his carrot-coloured hair — joined the New York Yankees last May. The Japanese baseball world, fearful that the Americans are going to make off with all their best players, are quickly stiffening measures to restrict this particular export boom in the bud.

At the centre of all this commotion, Nomo — nicknamed "The Tornado" — remains unshakably phlegmatic. At 6ft 2in, he is tall by Japanese standards, and burly. He is a man of few words and fewer smiles; qualities which his fans admire; he is the stern Samurai of the baseball field.

"Myself, I think my progress is nothing special", he murmurs laconically after

another long silence punctuated by "humms". It's about the same as a guy from New York going to LA to play baseball, that's all. I wanted to play in the Major Leagues. Everyone thinks I've done something great, but myself, I don't think it's anything special."

Nomo is a phenomenon. When he whirled on to the baseball scene last year with his devastating fast ball, most American batters did not know what had hit them. Nomo struck out player after player, at a rate that put him on a par with the game's legendary greats.

Up until then, baseball had been losing audiences fast in the wake of the disastrous strike of 1994, which had carried through into 1995. Suddenly the fans were back in force, supplemented by

OTTO GREULE/ALLSPORT



Nomo on the mound for the Los Angeles Dodgers

new component — a hefty contingent of Japanese Americans and ex-pat Japanese, many of whom flew in solely to watch their hero play. Nomo was one of the very few rookies (first-year players) to be selected for the All-Star game, the annual play-off between the best players of the American and National Leagues. Not only that, he was awarded the unheard-of distinction of being the starting pitcher. By the end of the season, he had struck out 236 players, a record for the National League, and was named their rookie of the year.

In fact, trying for the American Major Leagues was a huge gamble for Nomo. The son of an Osaka postal worker, he was the star pitcher for Osaka's Kintetsu Lions. Then, in 1994, he began to complain of pain in his pitching arm and asked for a rest. In Japan, baseball is practically a martial art. Players are expected to practise tirelessly, to "pitch through the pain" and "throw till you die" (two slogans of Japanese baseball). Resting is not an option.

After a series of arguments with his manager, Nomo did the unthinkable. He resigned, hired an agent and announced he was going to the United States. Disgusted by his lack of team spirit, the Japanese press poured scorn on him. Clearly, he was leaving because he had failed to succeed in Japan, they wrote. When Nomo appeared with the Dodgers in April 1995, they were there in force, presumably to record the sorry spectacle of an overreacher falling on his face. Overnight, Nomo turned the story on its head (and has since, of course, had ample opportunity for revenge on the press).

He became the first Dodgers pitcher to sign a multi-year contract after his first season, for a highly respectable \$4.3 million (around £3 million), though, to the disappointment of his Japanese fans, he was not chosen to play in the All Star game this year.

A defeat at the hands of the San Francisco Giants in his latest outing on Saturday cut his record to nine wins against eight defeats.

Now the challenge for Nomo, who takes both success and setbacks with inscrutable sang-froid, is to prove that he is not just a one-season wonder.

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## SPORT IN BRIEF

## British motorcyclist is killed in crash

LEE PULLAN, of Britain, was killed in an accident during the 24-hour motorcycle endurance race at the Spa-Francorchamps circuit, in Liège, Belgium, yesterday. The accident occurred when a Belgian track official stepped onto the track to clear an object and was hit by Pullan, who was travelling at around 156mph on his Kawasaki. Pullan and the official, Charles Albert, were both killed almost instantly. A race official said that the collision happened on a long, straight stretch of the track, but Albert obviously did not hear Pullan approaching.

Pullan, 25, was a Yorkshireman based in the Isle of Man and an experienced rider. He was competing in the endurance race for the Phase One team. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Four people were killed and eight badly injured when a car competing at a cross-country rally in Essay, in northeastern France, careened off the track after going into a sharp bend and into spectators.

## Ashes win in sight

SPEEDWAY: England are on the threshold of their first series victory over Australia since 1992. They need only to avoid defeat in the third and final international at Wolverhampton tonight to regain the Ashes. Bradford's former world champion, Gary Havelock, is ruled out with a serious back injury but the manager, John Louis, has retained him as captain in the hope that his presence in the pits at Monmore Green will give his team-mates a psychological boost.

"Gary's presence is important and he wants to help out," Louis said. If Australia do win to level the series, then the Ashes will be decided by the first "golden race-off" — speedway's equivalent of a football penalty shoot-out.

## Holligan moves fast

BOXING: Andy Holligan, who regained the British lightweight title in 129 seconds at York Hall, Bethnal Green, on Saturday by stopping Paul "Scrap Iron" Ryan, was as surprised as anyone when Ryan capitulated so quickly because, in the new champion's book, his two left hooks which finished the contest were nothing special.

Ryan was counted out on his knees by the referee, Larry O'Connell, in the same ring that Jonathan Thaxton knocked him out in 138 seconds in a non-title bout on February 13. Ryan, who has no thoughts of retiring, will be back in the gymnasium today. "I just can't believe it," he said. "Twice, on the 13th." He won the title last December by stopping Ross Hale in 132 seconds, also at York Hall.

## George raises standard

ATHLETICS: Emma George, a 21-year-old student from Australia, set a world record of 4.45 metres in the women's pole vault at a meeting in Sapporo, Japan, yesterday, breaking her own previous record of 4.42 metres set only two weeks earlier in Rheims, France. Cai Weyen, of China, was second with 4.20 metres followed by her compatriot, Sun Caiyen, with 4.10 metres.



## US complete whitewash

LACROSSE: The United States team ended their short tour of Britain by beating England 9-7 to complete a 3-0 win in the series in Kingston upon Thames on Saturday and remain undefeated after seven matches. England were determined to avenge their 11-6 defeat on Thursday. The usual American possession was cracked and they dropped the ball frequently and struggled to wrest it from the English players. Stearns and Butt scored two goals each for England and, but for poor shooting, some bad luck and a little overanxiety, England might have won the game. Harmon scored twice for the United States team.

## Campbell holds on

GLIDING: Poor weather yesterday cut short the 50 Standard Class championship in Dunstable, denying the local juniors champion, Henry Rebbeck, the chance to catch up the 60-point deficit on the overnight leader, Denis Campbell, from Booker GC, after having worked his way up the field in the preceding six days. On Saturday the veteran champions, Martyn Wells, took second and Andy Davis took sixth, serving to highlight Gerrard Dale's superb achievement of winning in indifferent weather in which more than half the contestants outlanded, including Campbell himself 80km short of home.

## GOLF

## Hoch bursts ahead with run of birdies

SCOTT HOCH went into the final round of the Michelob championship in Williamsburg, Virginia, yesterday with a four-stroke lead after a five-under-par 66 on Saturday. Hoch had been two under par for the third round until a long putt on the 13th presaged a run of three birdies. His 15-under-par total of 198 at Kingsmill Golf Club put him clear of Dicky Pride.

Pride's 68 put him second, a stroke ahead of Fred Funk and Tom Purtzer. A surprise challenger a further shot back was Rex Caldwell, who 13 years ago had finished sixth on the USPGA money-list but who has all but disappeared since. Since 1984, the year after Caldwell won the Lalet Classic for his only victory on the US Tour, Caldwell has struggled, taken three years off from golf and this is only his third USPGA event this year.

"I'm just looking for a place to play and a sponsor," Caldwell said. "I had to skip three or four events I could get in this year because I couldn't afford to go." Ted Tryba, the winner last year, shot a six-under-par 65 to be among nine golfers on 205. The group also included Mark McCumber.

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TEAMtalk			
LATEST TRANSFER NEWS			
NEW FASTER CALLS CHARGED PER SECOND		AND REMEMBER	
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BLACKBURN	188 821	NORWICH	188 816
BOLTON	188 835	NOTT'N COUNTY	188 838
BRADFORD	188 851	NOTT'M FOREST	188 813
BURNLEY	188 838	PORT VALE	188 841
CHIEFS	188 808	ROTHSCHILD	188 840
COVENTRY	188 817	S.P.A.	188 828
C. PALACE	188 824	SHREFF WED	188 814
DERBY COUNTY	188 828	SHEFF UTD	188 816
EVERTON	188 802	SOUTHAMPTON	188 829
GLoucester	188 861	SPURS	188 807
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LEICESTER	188 835	SUNDERLAND	188 827
LIVERPOOL	188 804	SWINDON	188 843
MAN UTD	188 801	WEST HAM	188 812
MAN CITY	188 802	WOLVES	188 834







RACING: IRISH OAKS PROVIDES ANOTHER MAJOR SHOCK AS LADY CARLA FAILS TO REACH A PLACE

## Dance Design finds classic rhythm

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT AT THE CURRAGH

TH Kildangan Stud Irish Oak at the Curragh yesterday provided another classic sunrise when Lady Carla, the outstanding winner of the Oaks at Epsom, could manage on fourth place, at odds of 2-1, over the Dermot Weld-trained Dance Design.

Lady Carla was a bitter disappointment. Pat Eddery sea comfortable pace from the start, but two furlongs out the alarm bells were ringing as Change, the French-trained Shamadara and Dance Design ranged along.

## BIG RACE

One good to firm  
4.5 KILDANGAN STUD IRISH OAKS (4-5) 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2







## Endurance riding is the equestrian equivalent of the marathon. Christian Dymond follows their trail



Splashing through water has got to be good when horse and rider can be covering a distance of up to 50 miles at a minimum speed. Riders say they get the chance to see some lovely countryside. All photographs by Kit Houghton

## Exercise on the hoof for the fit and fleet



In the few minutes it takes Arnie Agnew to check the horse for soundness, another couple of horse transporters have pulled into the large clearing in Delamere Forest. Mr Agnew is one of three vets on duty at this endurance ride in Cheshire and as such is a pivotal figure in proceedings. Today the riders are divided between those doing a ten or 20-mile trail, simply for pleasure (minimum speed is 5mph to discourage pub and picnic stops), and those taking part in

a 20, 30, 40 or 50-mile competitive ride where minimum and sometimes maximum speeds are laid down, and vet inspections are that much more rigorous.

Endurance riding is the equestrian equivalent of the marathon, so such checks are absolutely necessary. The 20 and 30 milers will be seen before and after the ride, and the 40 and 50 milers will be seen before and after the ride. Next weekend the British Endurance Grand Prix takes

place at Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

"The protection of the horse is paramount. If there is any doubt about its fitness it is eliminated," says John Millward, a member of the British Horse Society Endurance Riding Group committee.

Under a canopy of large pine trees Mr Agnew examines a competitive horse for lumps, bumps and abrasions before donning a stethoscope to check the pulse. Anything over 64 heart beats per minute and the horse is not allowed to

continue. Horse and rider then "trot up" over 20 metres so he can look for any lameness. Any observations are entered on a veterinary record card.

Next port of call is Ray Woodall, the farrier, who examines the horse's feet. Then comes the tack inspection. Only when that is complete can the riders, who have paid between £15 and £25 in entrance fees, check in with the timekeeper and set off. As they are going against the clock, and not each other, starting times are staggered.

The day itself has burst with a Mediterranean vengeance but the riders, all ages but overwhelmingly women, seem well prepared for the impending heat. There's no shortage of water-filled "slosh bottles" in the backs of four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Miranda O'Brien is one of the 60 competitive riders. She started endurance riding at the beginning of the year and she and her horse Taffy are going for a class called the Silver Stirrup Qualifier, a 40-mile ride to be completed at a minimum speed of 7mph.

Taffy is the ideal kind of horse for this sport: lightweight, about 15 hands high and forward going. Just before Mrs O'Brien leaves she checks the map and detailed instructions sent to her several days before and applies some fly repellent to Taffy's head and neck.

Her brother David Wenger has agreed to crew, which means he's the fetcher and carrier of water, sugar beet water, food and first aid. He drives his car to pre-arranged pit stops to meet up with her.

"On the longer distances crewing is absolutely essential to ensure that the horse and rider are as fit as possible on the course. It makes for a real team effort," says Mr Millward. As crews are often part of the family so endurance riding has become a real family sport. It is also a sport where less experienced riders can often find themselves alongside internationals.

An hour and a half after leaving Mrs O'Brien reaches her second pit stop, close to Oulton Park motor racing circuit. With immaculate timing Mr Wenger arrives one minute earlier. Horse and rider look hot but once Mrs O'Brien has emptied the contents of a slosh bottle over Taffy and both have had a drink they're ready for the next few miles. "It's a beautifully marked course," she says, heading for a little avenue of trees. This is a compliment to Liz Finney, chairman of both the BHS and the Cheshire



Great care is taken of a horse's fitness. Riders are left to look after themselves



BY ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

Ruffs can come in strange ways. There was nothing complicated on this hand, but East had to be alert. The American International Ronnie Rubin was West.

Dealer West	Love all	Rubber bridge
♠ K852 ♥ K8 ♦ QJ853 ♣ A4	♠ A765 ♥ J3 ♦ 106 ♣ 87632	♠ A765 ♥ J3 ♦ 106 ♣ 87632

W	N	E	S
1H	Double	1S	Double
2H	Double	2H	Double
3H	Double	3H	Double

Contract: Three Spades by South. Lead: ace of diamonds

South's double of One Spade was a penalty. North-South would have been wiser to pass out Three Hearts — a good advertisement for the Law of Total Tricks. One of its consequences is that you should not compete at the three level when your side has only eight trumps.

West played ace, king and a third diamond. On the third diamond East discarded a heart, as did the declarer. The declarer could see the danger that East might get a heart ruff, so he continued with a

fourth round of diamonds. But East was able to ruff this low, and when he later got in with the ace of spades, he led his remaining heart to get a ruff, and beat the contract.

□ The European Youth Championships start in Cardiff on Friday evening. The British teams would welcome your support. For further details ring Anna Gudge on 01787 881920.

□ Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

## WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

SQUIB  
a. A short person  
b. A card-game  
c. A mark on the page

TRISTUBH  
a. A small coin  
b. A metre with eleven syllables  
c. The cavity left by a crystal

BUNDLING  
a. Couples in bed fully-dressed  
b. Tree bark  
c. Pushing a hockey ball across the floor  
GAMUT  
a. The lowest note in a scale  
b. A range of values  
c. An opinion poll

Answers on page 43



BY RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

## Karpov crowned

Anatoly Karpov has convincingly retained his Fide (World Chess Federation) world championship title, defeating Gata Kamsky, his American challenger, by the margin of 10½ points to 7½. This is the same score by which Kasparov retained his Professional Chess Association title against Viswanathan Anand, the Indian grandmaster, in New York last year.

With \$1.1 million at stake for the Fide title, Karpov swept into an early lead. In the closing stages he retreated into his shell, fighting a number of desperate rearguard actions from difficult positions in order to reach the required total of 10½ points. In game 18 excellent defence from the adjourned position salvaged the last half-point necessary to secure the championship. Karpov will now be seeking a fresh title challenge against Kasparov.

White: Gata Kamsky  
Black: Anatoly Karpov  
Fide world championship  
Elista, Game 18, July 1996

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58... Kd4  
59... Kd4  
60... Kd4  
61... Kd4  
62... Kd4  
63... Kd4

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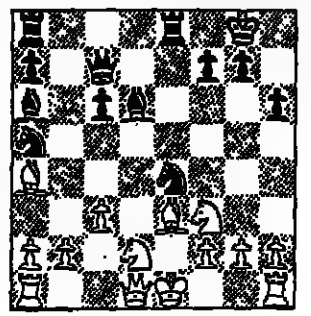
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## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

Black to play. This position is from the game Balk - Barnes, New Zealand 1926. Although Black is a pawn down he has wonderful play for his pieces and his bishop on a0 prevents the white king from escaping into safety by castling. He now decided the game with a brilliant combination. Can you see what he played?

Solution on page 43



Horse and rider trot up under the vet's watchful eye

Endurance Riding Groups, and gold medalist at the World Equestrian Games in Stockholm in 1990. She and a few helpers have spent the previous two days spraying bio-degradable white arrows on the ground and putting orange tape in the trees and hedgerows to mark the route. This time, unlike other times, nobody removed the tape before the ride under the misapprehension that it was rubbish.

By midday the clearing in Delamere Forest, where more than a hundred horse boxes and transporters are parked, has the ambience of a Red Indian encampment minus the braves. A few of the 120 pleasure riders are coming back and a handful of horses are quietly munching hay. Returning at her halfway

stage Mrs O'Brien has twenty minutes to let the horse rest and freshen up before she presents it to the vets. Then, as at the start of the day, Taffy is given the once over.

This includes pinching the skin for signs of dehydration and the taking of two pulses, one minute apart. In between the horse is trotted up so that if there is any undue tiredness it will show up on the second pulse reading.

It is during the trot up that the vet notices something wrong with Taffy's gait and on closer inspection spots some bruising on the foot, damage probably done by a stone. Taffy is ruled out for the rest of the day.

With a 50 per cent increase in the last four years, there are now more than 3,000 people involved in the sport. The Delamere Forest ride is one of nearly 70 organised every year by the BHS Endurance Riding Group.

Britain has had great success in international competition and this September will be sending a team to the World Championships in Kansas. Mrs Finney, who is riding today, will be the team's Chief d'Equipe.

Most meets have pleasure and set-speed rides and a few have race rides of distances between 50 and 100 miles where the horses set off at the same time in competition with each other. Vets along the courses check the pulses of the horses regularly and any above 64 beats a minute are eliminated, meaning that riders are best advised to pace their charges.

Towards the end of the day the longer distance riders return to Delamere Forest. Amongst them are Peter and Meriel Moon who have ridden 40 miles at a minimum speed of 7mph and passed the final vet inspection, and so receive the Silver Stirrup Qualifier. Christopher Rose, 12, has done 50 miles at a minimum speed of 7.5mph and gets the Silver Stirrup Final.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

The Cirencester International and British Endurance Grand Prix is to be held in Cirencester Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, on July 20 and 21.

To learn more about the sport contact the British Horse Society Endurance Riding Group, British Equestrian Centre, Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire CV8 2LR. Tel: 01203 696697.



# Relevant facts for limitation purposes

**C v Mirror Group Newspapers and Others**  
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Mummery and Lord Justice Phillips

[Judgment June 21]  
The phrase "facts relevant to the plaintiff's cause of action" in section 32A of the Limitation Act 1980 covered only the facts establishing the existence of a cause of action, namely, those which ought to be pleaded in the statement of claim, and did not extend to facts tending to rebut possible defences to the claim.

The Court of Appeal so stated, inter alia, dismissing, in part, an appeal by the plaintiff, C, from the decision of Mr Justice Davies, sitting as a High Court judge, on March 23, 1995, whereby he held that the plaintiff's claim was statute-barred. The Court of Appeal allowed that part of the plaintiff's appeal against the judge's decision to strike out her claim of malicious falsehood on the ground that she did not have an arguable case on damages.

The plaintiff, who was given custody of the two children on her divorce in 1984, took them to Tenerife for a holiday in 1986 with the approval of the court but did not return with them to England. The children were made wards of court on the father's application and on November 7, 1986 Mr Justice Hollis ordered the children to return to the UK.

Subsequently the father, acting on information that the children were in Australia, made an application relating to the children which came before Judge Michael Evans, QC, sitting as a High Court judge.

At the conclusion of the hearing on March 21, 1988 the judge decided to adjourn the matter from chambers into open court and to lift reporting restrictions so that the whereabouts of the children could be traced with the help of the national media.

Following that, the father spoke to the press and made serious and defamatory allegations against the plaintiff including in particular an untrue allegation that she was connected with a drugs gang. The

allegations were later withdrawn by the father but they were published on March 22, 1988 in a number of newspapers, including the *Daily Mirror*.

Unlike the other newspapers, the report in the *Daily Mirror* did not make it clear that the words attributed to the father were spoken outside court rather than in the course of the court proceedings.

The plaintiff received a copy of the *Daily Mirror* article in Australia and telephoned the newspaper in England to complain about it. She was told that the newspaper was not repeating what her husband had said in court.

Subsequently Judge Michael Evans, by his clerk, wrote to the plaintiff on August 25, 1993 stating that to the best of his recollection the father had on March 21, 1988 "said nothing in court about smuggling nor that [the plaintiff] was a drug smuggler". On March 21, 1994 the plaintiff issued writs for libel and for malicious falsehood.

Section 32A of the 1980 Act, inserted by the Administration of Justice Act 1985, provides: "Where a person to whom a cause of action for libel or slander has accrued had not brought such a claim within the period of three years... because of any facts relevant to that cause of action did not become known to him until after the expiration of that period, such an action (a) may be brought by him at any time before the expiration of one year from the earliest date on which he knew all the facts relevant to that cause of action; but (b) shall not be brought without the leave of the court."

The plaintiff in person: Mr Andrew Caldecott, QC, as amicus curiae; Mr Patrick Maloney for Mirror Group Newspapers; Mr Thomas Stone QC and Miss Jane Phillips for Western Mail and Echo Ltd, South West Wales Newspapers Ltd and South Wales Evening Post.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that, to defeat a claim of limitation in defamation the plaintiff sought to rely on section 32A of the 1980 Act. Her submission was that only upon receipt of Judge Michael

Evans' letter of August 25, 1993 did she realise that her alleged involvement in drug smuggling had not been mentioned in court on March 21, 1988. Until then, she believed that the newspaper reports were privileged as accounts of court proceedings. Her writ was issued within one year of the receipt of the judge's letter.

She relied on her alleged lack of knowledge of facts relevant to the cause of action until August 25, 1993. Counsel for the defendants submitted that the expression in the section covered only facts establishing the existence of a cause of action, that is, those which ought to be pleaded in the statement of claim, and did not extend to facts tending to rebut an anticipated defence such as privilege.

Even if the broader construction was correct, they submitted, the plaintiff knew all the relevant facts by 1991. They also relied on the fact that detailed letters before action were written two months before the judge's letter. The plaintiff told the defendants that she was ready to serve writs. She believed that she had a cause of action prior to her receipt of the judge's letter.

In *Johnson v Chief Constable of Surrey* (The Times November 23, 1992, CA (Civ Div) Transcript No 96) of 1992, the plaintiff sought to bring an action for damages for false imprisonment six years after the accrual of the cause of action. He relied on section 32(1)(b) of the 1980 Act which provided for the postponement of the limitation period where "any fact relevant to the plaintiff's right of action had been deliberately concealed from him by the defendant".

The court had to construe the expression "facts relevant to the plaintiff's right of action" which in material respects was the same as the expression now under consideration. It was common ground that the difference between "right of action" and "cause of action" was irrelevant for present purposes, the former being used merely to embrace equitable remedies.

The court construed the expression narrowly. It was clear that Lord Justice Neill accepted what in their Lordships' court had

been described as the statement of claim test, that is, knowledge of the facts which should be pleaded in the statement of claim.

Mr Caldecott submitted that the primary purpose of the cause of action in defamation, unlike that in other actions including malicious falsehood, was to obtain vindication, and the court should consider a broader construction of section 32A.

Lord Justice Neill said that the narrow meaning, the word "necessary" would have been used instead of "relevant". Serious injustice might in some cases result if the "facts relevant" did not include for example facts tending to prove malice, in cases where there was no cogent evidence of malice previously and where in consequence a defence of fair comment or qualified privilege would have succeeded, or facts tending to establish that the occasion of publication was not protected by privilege where previously it had appeared that the occasion was privileged.

Mr Caldecott sought to distinguish *Johnson* on the basis that section 32A, unlike section 32(1)(b), was specific to defamation where a distinction between facts necessary to make out a prima facie case and facts bearing on the existence or otherwise of a good defence was difficult to justify as a matter of public policy.

The narrowness of section 32(1)(b) encouraged a broad construction of section 32A. Leave was required under section 32A and the court had a discretion, which would protect a defendant in appropriate cases, absent in the other section.

The defendants relied upon *Johnson* and also *Frisk v Theodore Goddard & Co* (The Times March 3, 1984) where Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, stated that it was to be remembered that a right of action arose out of a set of essential facts. That right could be concealed by the hiding of one or more of those facts, but concealment of evidence was wholly different and related to the proving of the case rather than the existence of the right of action. In his Lordship's judgment, the decision in *Johnson* must be

applied to the relevant expression in section 32A as it applied to section 32(1)(b).

The relevant facts were those which the plaintiff had to prove to establish a prima facie case. That being so, the fact alleged to have become known to the plaintiff only in August 1993, that drug smuggling had not been mentioned in court, was not a relevant fact within the meaning of section 32A.

As well as being bound by it, his Lordship agreed with the decision in *Johnson*. In section 32A Parliament had for actions for libel or slander breached the protection which a period of limitation ordinarily gave to a defendant.

His Lordship did not consider that Parliament had intended, in the words used in section 32A, to create a breach so wide as to enable facts relevant to possible defences to the action to be a relevant consideration.

Given the public interest in finality and the importance of certainty in the law of limitation, his Lordship would have expected Parliament to use words different and more general had the broad construction, with the uncertainties it involved, been intended. The facts relevant to the cause of action were confined to the limited class of facts contemplated in *Johnson*.

The claim for malicious falsehood was not defeated by limitation. It required proof of publication and falsity, which were admitted, and malice or assumed damage, which were not.

Bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegations made and the effect of section 32(1)(a) of the Defamation Act 1952, his Lordship would not have struck out the action for lack of an arguable case on damages. The court's power to strike out was one to be exercised with great care. On that aspect of the case the plaintiff's appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Phillips gave a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Mummery agreed with both.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Davenport Lyons; Oswald Hickson Collier & Co, Sharpe Pritchard for London, Cardiff and Sharpe Pritchard for Foot & Bowden, Plymouth.

## Ex parte Bold

Before Lord Justice Nourse, Lord Justice Hobhouse and Lord Justice Aldous

[Judgment July 9]  
Proceedings before justices for commitment to prison for non-payment of the community charge were not to be classified as criminal proceedings for the purposes of eligibility for legal aid under Part V of the Legal Aid Act 1988.

The Court of Appeal so held refusing to grant a renewed application by Mr V. Bold for leave to move for judicial review of a decision by the clerk to South Cheshire Justices on April 4, 1996, that proceedings for his commitment to prison under regulation 41 of the Community Charges (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1989/438) did not come under the criminal regulations for legal aid. The original application for leave to move had been refused by Mr Justice Brooke on April 10, 1996.

Mr Nigel Fleming, QC and Mr Ian Wise for the applicant; the clerk to the justices did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE said that the applicant was to appear before the justices to answer the application by Congleton Borough Council for his commitment to prison by reason of his wilful refusal or culpable neglect to pay the community charge.

Willander and Another v Tobin and Another  
Before Mr Justice Lightman

[Judgment June 13]  
Rule 53 of the International Tennis Federation Rules was arguably invalid because of its absence of "respect for the fundamental rights of sportsmen to a fair [first instance] hearing" and to an "appeal" against any judgment made by the ITF.

Mr Justice Lightman so held in the Chancery Division when granting the defendants, Miss Arne Olaf Willander and Karen Novacek, leave to re-examine their statement of claim in their action against Mr Brian Tobin and Mr David Jude, respectively the president and treasurer of the ITF, so as to plead that the provisions of that rule were void as incompatible with article 59 of the EC Treaty.

Rule 53, designed to detect and deter the use of prohibited substances by players at tournaments organised by the ITF, provided for

## Poll tax default cases not eligible for legal aid

His application for legal aid was returned by the justices' clerk under cover of a letter stating that the "proceedings do not come under the criminal regulations for legal aid".

Relying on the unreported decision of Mr Justice Sedley on July 31, 1995 in *R v South Tyneside Justices, Ex parte Martin* and the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in *Benham v United Kingdom* (21/945/513/597) (The Times June 24, 1994), that an applicant argued that such an application under regulation 41 could properly be described as criminal proceedings.

More in point, however, were the observations of Mr Justice Henry in *R v Highbury Corner Magistrates, Ex parte Watkins* (1992) RA 303, 308, that "the proceedings under regulation 41 are plainly legal proceedings other than criminal proceedings. They are proceedings for the recovery of an unpaid tax".

The views of Mr Justice Henry in that case were correct and should be adopted in their entirety. Mr Justice Sedley in the *Martin* case had not been referred to the decision in *Watkins*. In stating in his judgment that "... justices who have reached the point of entertaining an application to commit an individual to prison for non-payment of community charge by reason of wilful refusal or culpable neglect are entertaining criminal

## Tennis anti-dope rules might breach convention

Justice in Case C-41/93 ASBL v Bosman (The Times January 17, 1996) [1996] EMLR 648 from which could be derived the following propositions:

1 Those articles were to the same substantive effect, save that activities covered by 48 were within, and by 59 outside, the ties of a contract of employment;

2 Both prohibited any restriction on the fundamental rights to freedom of movement and freedom to provide services;

3 Sport was subject to Community Law in so far as it constituted an economic activity within article 2; 4 Both professional sportsmen and the rules of sports associations were subject to Community law; 5 Such associations could not lawfully adopt rules which restricted individual rights conferred or protected by the Treaty;

6 Articles 48 and 59 extended to such associations' rules aimed at regulating gainful employment; and any limitation on the rights to gainful employment or to provide services had to be justified on grounds of public policy, public security, or public health.

Solicitors: Teacher Stern Selby; Townleys.

## Whether words bear particular meaning

**Botham v Khan**  
Before Lord Justice Russell and Lord Justice Hutchinson

[Judgment July 11]  
In deciding whether an alleged libel was capable of bearing a particular meaning, the important point was what the defendant said the plaintiff had done, not what defendant thought was the true quality of the act.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by the defendant, Imran Khan Niazi, from the dismissal by Mr Justice French of his application for a ruling that the words complained of in paragraphs 8 and 10 of the statement of claim of the plaintiff, Ian Terence Botham, were incapable of meaning that the plaintiff had cheated at cricket by tampering with the ball and had been caught doing so on television.

Paragraph 8 of the statement of claim stated: "On or before May 21, 1994 the defendant made to Jonathan Etheridge, a journalist on *The Sun*, the course of an interview intended to be published in the newspaper, the following statement or statements substantially to

the same effect: 'The greatest and most famous bowlers from England and around the world have been guilty of ball-tampering. I have seen all the leading bowlers of the last 20 years interfering with the ball in a way that would today be considered illegal. There is TV footage to prove it. I watched senior county bowlers lift the seam of the ball after I arrived in England as a teenager - and copied them because it was seen as an accepted practice. The biggest names of English cricket have all done it. And when I say big names, I mean as big as you can get.' The words were defamatory of the plaintiff."

Paragraph 10 stated that the defendant intended and/or authorised and/or caused and was accordingly responsible in law for the publication of the words complained of in paragraph 8.

Mr George Carman, QC and Mr Stephen Studd for the defendant; Mr Charles Gray, QC and Mr Justin Rushbrooke for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL said the case arose from a long-running controversy in cricketing circles.

The court had looked at the article as a whole and Mr Carman had drawn the court's attention to a passage which he said put an entirely new complexion on the allegedly offensive material.

Referring to the practice of bowlers lifting the seam and scratching the ball, Mr Khan had said: "I don't consider either to be cheating. To me, they are within acceptable limits."

Later in the article he had said: "I am not condemning bowlers who have done these things because I believe it to be within acceptable bounds. Laws are only laws if they are enforced..."

In his Lordship's judgment, it was important for the court to look at the words of the article as a whole. Mr Khan conceded that tampering with the ball either by polishing it or by lifting the seam was contrary to rule 42, which provided under the heading "Unfair Play": "A player shall not lift the seam of the ball for any reason. Should this be done, the umpires shall change the ball for one of similar character. In use prior to the contravention."

game would understand what was involved with lifting the seam. It enabled the bowler to gain an advantage over the batsman. The question was whether in so doing the bowler was cheating.

In his Lordship's judgment, the important point was what Mr Botham was said to have done not what Mr Khan thought was the true quality of the act. It might be that the reader would agree with Mr Khan that the activity was not cheating.

If that was so the defendant would be entitled to the verdict. The reader might take the view however that a bowler who engaged in such a practice was cheating. If it had not been proved that Mr Botham had engaged in ball-tampering the plaintiff would succeed.

Whether the words were in fact defamatory was essentially a jury question. His Lordship took the view that they were capable of being defamatory.

Lord Justice Hutchinson delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Howard Cohen & Co, Leeds; Sweepstone Walsh.

## Landlord's notice effective

**Fawaz v Aylward and Another**

A landlord's notice requiring a tenant to give up possession under section 21(1)(b) of the Housing Act 1988 was effective to exercise the landlord's option to determine the tenancy under the terms of a break clause in the tenancy agreement.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Nourse and Mr Justice Cazalet) so held on July 2 dismissing an appeal by the tenant, Samir Fawaz, from an order by Judge Quentin Edwards, QC, in Central London County Court granting possession of 75 Carlton Mansions, Randolph Avenue, Maida Vale, London to the landlords, Mr and Mrs Aylward.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE, agreeing with Mr Justice Cazalet, said that in *Henley v Clevering* (1942) 2 KB 386 Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, made it clear that break notices were technical documents and "they must on their face and on a fair and reasonable construction do what the lease provides that they are to do".

Here the tenancy agreement provided that the landlords had to give to the tenant one month's notice of their decision to determine the tenancy. What they did was to give the tenant notice pursuant to section 21(1)(b) of the 1988 Act that they "required possession" of the property.

The only question was whether, on a fair and reasonable construction that notice gave the tenant notice of the landlords' decision to determine the tenancy. The question could only be answered in the affirmative.

To require a tenant to give up possession was, in substance and effect no different from giving him notice of a decision to determine the tenancy. If possession was obtained the tenancy was determined.

Solicitors: J. R. Jones, Ealing; Mr Jonathan H. Jessup, Kingston upon Thames.

## Assessor can examine coroner's witnesses

**Regina v Surrey Coroner, Ex parte Wright**  
Before Mr Justice Tucker

[Judgment June 14]  
An assessor sitting with a coroner was not to give expert evidence himself but he had the power, under the control of the coroner, to examine witnesses who gave technical evidence that was within the assessor's expertise.

Mr Justice Tucker so held in the Queen's Bench Division when refusing the application of Irene Wright for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash the decision of the Surrey Coroner on October 13, 1994 that her son, Vassili Wright, died by accident.

The deceased was admitted to hospital for relatively minor surgery under general anaesthetic but never regained consciousness having suffered a restricted airway. The coroner chose to sit with an assessor who was a consultant anaesthetist who questioned witnesses and also gave evidence himself.

Mr Raymond Croxon, QC and Miss Delphine Brees-Laughran for the applicant; Mr Ian Burnett for the coroner.

MR JUSTICE TUCKER said that the role of an assessor should not extend to his giving expert evidence. There was a danger that it might appear, whether justifiably or not, that the evidence of

such a witness might attract the special confidence of the coroner, and would carry greater weight than would otherwise be the case. It was better that the roles of assessor and witness should be kept separate. However well intended, the coroner fell into error in allowing the assessor to fulfil both these functions.

Rule 20 of the Coroners Rules (SI 1984 No 552) dealt with the entitlement to examine witnesses. Among the persons having that right was "any other person who, in the opinion of the coroner, is a properly interested person".

That gave the coroner a wide discretion to allow anyone to question witnesses. His Lordship

doubted whether the rule was framed with assessors in mind. Nevertheless it was wide enough to include them.

It would unnecessarily curtail the functions of an assessor, and hence the value of his assistance to the coroner, if he were prevented from asking any relevant question of a witness giving technical evidence: provided that was done under the coroner's control and in the presence of the assessor's special experience. There could be no objection to the assessor asking the questions he did in the present case.

Solicitors: J. R. Jones, Ealing; Mr Jonathan H. Jessup, Kingston upon Thames.

## European Law Report

### Nationals can rely on EC Treaty against tax discrimination in their own state

**Asscher v Staatssecretaris van Financiën**  
Case C-107/94

Before D. A. O. Edward, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judges J.-P. Pousset, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida, C. Gulmann and M. Wauters  
Advocate General P. Leger  
(Opinion February 15)  
[Judgment June 27]

Article 52 of the EC Treaty on freedom of establishment could be relied on against a member state by nationals of that state if by reason of their conduct they were in a situation equivalent to other persons enjoying the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Treaty. In the absence of justification, article 52 precluded a member state from applying to a national of a member state who worked as a self-employed person in its territory, and also worked in a similar capacity in another member state in which he resided, a higher rate of income tax than that applicable to residents.

The levying of such a higher rate could not be justified by the fact that the taxpayer was not obliged to pay contributions to the state's national social insurance scheme. The Fifth Chamber of the Court of Justice of the European Communities so held when giving a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the Treaty pursuant to a reference by the Hoge Raad der Nederlanden, by order of March 23, 1994.

In The Netherlands, joint collection of social security contributions and income tax was introduced with effect from January 1990. Under article 20a of the Wages Tax Law, the rate of tax on the first band of taxable income was 13 per cent in the case of taxpayers who were resident in The Netherlands or treated as such.

Non-residents were treated as resident where at least 90 per cent of their worldwide income was taxable in The Netherlands, that condition being deemed to be fulfilled if the taxpayer was subject in The Netherlands to contributions under the national compulsory social insurance scheme. National insurance contributions were levied at the rate of 2.1 per cent, so that the total rate levied on the first band of income of residents and those treated as such was 35.1 per cent.

Non-resident taxpayers who did not meet the criteria in article 20a paid tax at a higher rate of 25 per cent on income in the first band. The plaintiff, a Netherlands national who moved to live in Belgium in 1986, was engaged in activities as a self-employed person in both The Netherlands and Belgium. After his move he was subject solely to the Belgian social security legislation and was compulsorily insured there with the scheme for self-employed persons. In 1990 he was taxed in The Netherlands on his income arising there, at the rate of 25 per cent in the first tax band.

Since his move of residence in 1986, the plaintiff had pursued economic activities at the same time in The Netherlands and in Belgium, and those dual activities had had direct repercussions on the calculation of his income tax in The Netherlands for the 1990 tax year.

In proceedings brought by the plaintiff, the issue was raised, inter alia, whether the levying of income tax at that higher rate was compatible with article 52 of the Treaty. Article 52 provides: "Within the framework of the provisions set out below, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be abolished by progressive stages... Freedom of establishment shall include the right to take up and pursue activities as self-employed persons..."

In its judgment the Fifth Chamber of the Court of Justice held: "It was settled law that although the provisions of the Treaty relating to freedom of establishment could not be applied to situations which were purely internal to a member state, article 52 could not be interpreted in such a way as to exclude a member state's nationals from the benefit of Community law where by reason of their conduct they were, with regard to their state of origin, in a situation which could be regarded as equivalent to that of another person enjoying the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Treaty."

Since his move of residence in 1986, the plaintiff had pursued economic activities at the same time in The Netherlands and in Belgium, and those dual activities had had direct repercussions on the calculation of his income tax in The Netherlands for the 1990 tax year.

He was therefore to be held to have exercised the rights and liberties recognised by the Treaty and was entitled to rely on the relevant provisions thereof.

Although direct taxation fell within the competence of the member states, the states had to exercise that competence consistently with Community law and therefore avoid overt or covert discrimination by reason of nationality. Case C-279/93 *Fininvest v KSI Alstom v Schumacher* (The Times February 24, 1995) [1995] QB 28; [1995] ECR I-225, paragraphs 21 and 26 and Case C-80/94 *Wielock v Inspecteur der Directe Belastingen* (The Times October 3, 1995) [1995] 1 WLR 86; [1995] ECR I-2493, paragraph 16.

The legislation at issue applied irrespective of the nationality of the taxpayer.

However, legislation of that kind, which laid down a distinction founded on, inter alia, residence, was liable to act mainly to the detriment of nationals of other member states, since non-residents were most frequently non-nationals.

It was, furthermore, settled law that discrimination arose through, inter alia, the application of different rules to comparable situations.

In relation to direct taxes, the situations of residents and non-residents in a given state were not generally comparable (*Wielock*, paragraph 18 and *Schumacher*

paragraphs 31, et seq), but in the case of a tax advantage which was not available to a non-resident, a difference in treatment between the two categories could constitute discrimination where there was no objective difference between the two such as to justify different treatment in that regard (*Schumacher* paragraphs 36-38).

In the present case, there was a difference in treatment in that tax on income in the first band was charged at 25 per cent on non-residents who received less than 90 per cent of their worldwide income in The Netherlands, but at 13 per cent on those residing and pursuing the same activity in The Netherlands even if they received less than 90 per cent of their worldwide income there.

In the circumstances of the case, the application of a higher rate of tax did not provide any social security protection.

It fell next to be considered whether the difference between the two rates was justified by the need to ensure cohesion of the tax system within the member state. The Court had held in Case C-204/90 *Bachmann v Belgium* (1992) ECR I-249 and Case C-300/90 *Commission v Belgium* (1992) ECR I-305 that that need could justify rules restrictive of the freedom of movement of workers.

In those cases there was a direct link between the right to deduct contributions and the taxation of sums payable by insurers under pension and life assurance contracts and it was necessary to preserve that link in order to safeguard the cohesion of the tax system in question.

In the present case, however, there was no such direct link between the application of a higher rate of tax to the income of certain non-residents who received less than 90 per cent of their worldwide income in The Netherlands and the fact that no social security contributions were levied on the income of such non-residents from sources in The Netherlands.

The application of a higher rate of tax did not provide any social security protection.

In addition, the fact that certain non-residents were not insured with The Netherlands social security scheme and consequently social security contributions were not levied on their income from

Netherlands sources could only derive, if it was justified, from the application, when determining the legislation applicable, of the binding general system set up by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 of June 14, 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community (OJ English Special Edition (II) p416) and in principle entailed, pursuant to the same provisions, insurance solely under the social security scheme of the state in which they resided and pursued part of their professional activity.

Rulings by the court to the effect that member states were not entitled to determine the extent to which their own legislation or that of another member state was applicable since they were under an obligation to comply with the provisions of Community law in force, precluded a member state from using tax measures in reality to make up for the fact that a taxpayer was not insured with, and did not pay contributions to, its social security scheme.

On those grounds, the Fifth Chamber of the Court ruled: "A national of a member state pursuing an activity as a self-employed person in another member state, in which he resided, could rely on article 52 of the EC Treaty against his state of origin, on whose territory he pursued another activity as a self-employed person, if, by virtue of

pursuing an economic activity in a member state other than his state of origin, he was, with regard to the latter, in a situation which could be regarded as equivalent to that of any other person relying against the host member state on the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Treaty."

Article 52 precluded a member state from applying to a national of a member state who pursued an activity as a self-employed person within its territory and at the same time pursued another activity as a self-employed person in another member state, in which he resided, a higher rate of income tax than that applicable to residents pursuing the same activity where there was no objective difference between the situation of such taxpayers and that of taxpayers who were resident or treated as such to justify that difference in treatment."

Article 52 precluded a member state from taking account, by means of a higher rate of income tax, of the fact that, by virtue of the relevant provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, the taxpayer was insured under the social security scheme of the state in which he resided was irrelevant in that regard.

The fact that, also by virtue of Regulation No 1408/71, the taxpayer was insured under the social security scheme of the state in which he resided was irrelevant in that regard.

27/11/150



## Law Report July 15 1996 Court of Appeal

## Measure of benefit sufficient to create life assurance contract

**Fuji Finance Inc v Aetna Life Insurance Ltd and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Bingham, Lord Justice Morritt and Sir Ralph Gibson  
[Judgment July 4]

Where under a contract of insurance the measure of the benefit payable on surrender was the same as that payable on death, that was sufficient to render the contract being recognised as a policy of life assurance within the meaning of section 1 of the Life Assurance Act 1774.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment when, inter alia, allowing the appeal of the defendants, two life assurance companies, Aetna Life Insurance Co Ltd and Windsor Life Assurance Co Ltd, against the judgment of Sir Donald Nicholls, Vice-Chancellor (The Times July 21, 1994) [1995] Ch 122, determining preliminary issues raised in the summons of the plaintiff, Fuji Finance Inc, against the defendants.

The preliminary issues were (i) whether a policy issued on October 28, 1986, was or was not a policy of insurance; (ii) if the policy was a policy of insurance whether it was a policy of life insurance within section 1 of the 1774 Act; and (iii) if the policy was not (a) a policy of insurance or (b) a policy of life insurance, whether the policy was unenforceable under section 16 of the Insurance Companies Act 1982.

Section 1 of the 1774 Act provides: "... no insurance shall be made by any person ... on the life or lives of any person or persons, or on any other event or events whatsoever, whether the person ... shall be made, shall have no interest, or by way of gaming or wagering; and ... every assurance made contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

Section 3 provides: "... no greater sum shall be recovered or received from

the insurer ... than the amount of value of the interest of the insured in such life ..."

Mr Anthony Grabner, QC and Mr Daniel Toledano for the defendants; Mr Nicholas Underhill, QC and Mr Robert Powell-Jones for the plaintiff; Mr Ian Glick, QC and Mr Jacob Grieson for the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, intervening.

**LORD JUSTICE MORRITT** said, on the issue whether the policy was within the 1774 Act, that in October 1986, Tyndall Assurance Ltd issued to Fuji, a Panamanian company, a policy, which was described as a life assurance policy or a capital investment bond in consideration of a single premium of £50,000; the life assured was Gary Robert Tyndall. Tyndall's liabilities were transferred at subsequent dates to the defendants.

The policy, which required Tyndall to maintain certain funds as subdivisions of his long-term business fund, was typical of many such policies issued by Tyndall at that time. The benefits payable under it to the value of the units in the fund to which it was linked. And by its terms, the policyholder might switch from one fund to another, by giving notice to Tyndall. Nevertheless, the allocation of units was notional only for the purpose of determining benefits, the assets of the funds remaining Tyndall's property.

The funds were valued periodically on prescribed valuation days so as to determine bid and offer prices for the units therein. Such prices were published in the *Financial Times* on the day following valuation day.

## No right of possession in deceased's brain

**Dobson and Another v North Tyneside Health Authority and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Bingham, Lord Justice Peter Gibson and Lord Justice Thorpe  
[Judgment June 26]

The next of kin of a person who had died of a brain tumour had no right of possession in the brain of the deceased when it had been removed from the body for the purposes of an autopsy performed at the request of the coroner and fixed in paraffin and the rest of the body had already been buried so that there could be no claim in damages against the hospital which had stored the brain after the autopsy for subsequent disposal of it.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Brenda Dobson suing as the administratrix of the estate and as the next friend of the second plaintiff, the son of the deceased, from an order of Judge Harkins in Newcastle upon Tyne County Court who upheld an order of District Judge Marley striking out the claim against the second defendant, the Newcastle Health Authority, for damages arising from the failure to preserve the deceased's brain.

The first defendant was the North Tyneside Health Authority which was being sued for medical negligence concerning the treatment of the deceased. The brain had been wanted by the plaintiffs as evidence in that action.

Mr Richard Hone for the plaintiffs;

Mr Michael Curwen for the second defendant.

**LORD JUSTICE PETER GIBSON** said that in the present state of the English authorities there was no property in a corpse: see *Williams v Williams* (1880) 20 Ch 513, 523-5. However, that statement needed some qualification.

First, the executors or administrators or those who were charged by the law with the duty of interring the body had a right to the custody and possession of it until it was properly buried.

In the present case, there had been no executors and there was no administrator until long after the body had been buried and there was no authority that there was such a duty on the next of kin as such. If there was no duty there was no legal right to possession of the corpse.

Second, it was said that once a body had undergone a process of other application of human skill, such as stuffing or embalming, it seemed that it could be the subject of property in the ordinary way: see *Clerk and Lindell on Torts* (19th edn) (1995) paragraphs 13-50.

While *Doodman v Spence* (1996) 6 CLR 406, the authority said to establish the second proposition in *Clerk and Lindell* did not do so, his Lordship was prepared to accept that the proposition was properly arguable.

However, that did not mean that when the doctor fixed the brain in paraffin he thereby transformed it into an item the right to possession

of which or the property in which belonged to the plaintiffs. The removal of the brain was lawfully performed in the exercise of the coroner's request the doctor had undertaken to determine the cause of the deceased's death.

The doctor had been under an obligation imposed by rule 9 of the Coroners Rules (SI 1984 No 552) to make provision for the preservation of material which in his opinion bore upon the cause of death but only for such period as the coroner saw fit. It was not alleged that the doctor was in breach of that obligation and once the cause of death had been determined by the coroner and the time for challenge to that determination had passed there was no continuing obligation under the rule to preserve that material.

There was nothing in the pleadings or evidence to suggest that the actual preservation of the brain after the post-mortem was on a par with stuffing or embalming a corpse or preserving an anatomical or pathological specimen for a scientific collection. There was no practical possibility of, nor any sensible purpose in, the brain being reunited with the body for burial purposes.

It was accepted that organs would not usually be preserved by the pathologist who carried out the post-mortem and that if the doctor had disposed of the brain without fixing it in paraffin the plaintiffs would have had no cause for complaint.

It was impossible to see how the

fact that the brain had been so fixed rendered it an item to possession of which the plaintiffs were entitled as a matter of course, or that the purpose of interment or other purpose less than that the plaintiffs ever acquired property in it.

Returning to the specific way in which the plaintiffs' case was sought to be pleaded, the primary claim was in conversion, but as part of it they had not shown and could not show that they had actual possession or the immediate right to possession at the time the brain was disposed of.

They claimed in bailment but they acknowledged that the only bailment of the brain was not by them but by the doctor to the second defendant. They claimed a wrongful interference with the brain but they had not shown and could not show a right to possession of the brain or that anything the second defendant had done was wrongful.

They claimed negligence but it was unclear how the second defendant in storing the brain at the doctor's house could be said to owe a duty of care to the plaintiffs.

His Lordship added that it would be right to impose a duty on hospitals to retain tissue removed in a post-mortem against the possibility that it might be material evidence in a civil litigation commenced at some future time.

Lord Justice Bingham and Lord Justice Thorpe agreed.

Solicitors: Hindle, Campbell, North Shields; Samuel Phillips & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Insurance term stated common law position

**Kausar v Eagle Star Insurance Co Ltd and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Staughton, Lord Justice Bingham and Sir Ralph Gibson  
[Judgment June 20]

A condition in an insurance contract which called on the insured to notify the insurer of any change of circumstances which increased the risk of injury or damage did not require the insured to state the common law position that without the insurer's further agreement there would be no cover after the circumstances had so changed that it could properly be said by the insurers that the on true construction of the policy they had not agreed to cover the new situation.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the first defendant, Eagle Star Insurance Co Ltd, against a decision of Mr Justice Goff, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division on July 28, 1994 in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs Zubaida Kausar, under an insurance contract arranged with the second defendant, Graham P. Widdowson & Co Ltd.

The contract provided that the insured was to be insured under the policy until the insured gave notice to the insurer of any change of circumstances which increased the risk of injury or damage. The insured was to be insured under the policy until the insured gave notice to the insurer of any change of circumstances which increased the risk of injury or damage.

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Lord Justice Bingham and Lord Justice Thorpe agreed.

Solicitors: Hindle, Campbell, North Shields; Samuel Phillips & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr Nigel Davis, QC and Mr Stuart Campbell for Eagle Star; Mr Crawford Lindsey, QC and Mr Nicholas Yell for the plaintiff; the second defendant did not appear and were not represented.

**LORD JUSTICE SAVILLE** said Eagle Star had repudiated liability for malicious damage to shop premises insured by Mrs Kausar on their Tradestar shop policy form.

Condition 3 of the policy was: "You must tell us of any change of circumstances after the start of the insurance which increases the risk of injury or damage. You will not be insured under the policy until we have agreed in writing to accept the increased risk."

Eagle Star had submitted that there was a change of circumstances within the meaning of the condition because after cover had been renewed under the policy Mrs Kausar's tenant and those to whom the tenant had unlawfully sublet the shop threatened to damage the premises; because Mrs Kausar had discovered on April 20, 1991 that the main shop window, not insured under the cover, had been broken; and because, for a period at least, Mrs Kausar believed that that damage

had been caused by the tenant or subtenants.

Mr Davis submitted that since those events were not communicated to Eagle Star the clause operated at least as to exclude claims for damage arising from the operation of perils to which the condition only operated so as to preclude recovery for damage caused during the period over which Mrs Kausar believed that the tenant or subtenant had broken the window or made the threat.

His Lordship did not accept either of those analyses of condition 3.

All that condition 3 did was to state the position as it would exist anyway as a matter of common law, namely that without the further agreement of the insurer, there would be no cover where the circumstances had so changed that it could properly be said by the insurers that the new situation was something which, on the true construction of the policy, they had not agreed to cover.

The mere fact that the chances of an insured peril operating increased during the period of the

cover would not, save possibly in the most extreme of circumstances, enable the insurers properly to say that, since the insurance bargain was one where, in return for the premium, they took upon themselves the risk that an insured peril would operate.

In calculating the premium it was for the insurers to assess the chances of insured perils operating; and the fact that they might, in hindsight, have got that assessment wrong did not begin to establish that what had happened fell outside the cover they had agreed to give.

It was apparent from the policy wording as a whole that Eagle Star had made a serious attempt to draft their policy terms in what might be described as "user friendly" language, rather than in the more ponderous legalese often found in insurance documents.

It was therefore not surprising to find in the conditions something which under common law would in any event be the legal position.

Lord Justice Staughton delivered a concurring judgment and Sir Ralph Gibson agreed.

Solicitors: Edward Lewis, Richard Wilson & Co, Pangbourne.

## Single cause of action in negligent survey

**Hamlin and Another v Edwin Evans (a Firm)**  
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Waite  
[Judgment July 4]

Where the tort complained of was negligence committed by error or omission in one single report, there could only be one cause of action which accrued when damage was suffered. It made no difference whether the damage was multiple or single and whether, in the case of the former, it came to light at varying points of time with varying degrees of gravity.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment in dismissing an appeal brought by the plaintiffs, John Stephen Hamlin and Teresa Helen Hamlin from the decision of Mr Justice Maurice Kay on February 16, 1995 that their negligence claim against the surveyors, Edwin Evans, on whose report they had relied at the time of the purchase of their home, was barred under section 14A of the Limitation Act 1980, as inserted by the Latent Damage Act 1986.

Mr Jonathan Lurie for the plaintiffs; Mr Stephen Powell, QC, for the surveyors.

**LORD JUSTICE WAITE** said that the plaintiffs' claim was based on two heads of negligent omission in one survey report namely: (i) a failure to report on dry rot and (ii) structural defects.

The consequences of the two failures became apparent at different times. The dry rot was discovered first, and was the subject of a relatively minor claim notified to the surveyors and settled.

The structural defects were not discovered until some time after the survey. The plaintiffs then cost a great deal more to remedy and were the subject of a writ issued about two years after their discovery. By then more than eight years had passed from the date of the report and six years from the date of the discovery of the dry rot.

On the trial, a preliminary issue of limitation, the judge ruled that time ran against the plaintiffs from the date of their knowledge of the surveyors' negligence regarding the dry rot and the writ regarding the structural defects had accordingly been issued outside the limitation period.

The note in *The Supreme Court Practice* 1995 (volume 2, p1879, paragraph 6152) cited two decisions, neither of which was binding on the judge but which he nevertheless rightly considered and accordingly based his decision on in conflict with each other.

In *Horbury v Craig Hill & Rutley* [1991] EGCS 80 Judge Boushner, QC, sitting as an Official Referee, held that a later and more serious discovery of a defect was time-barred since the writ was issued more than three years from the discovery of the first and minor defect.

However, in *Felton v Gaskill* [1993] 2 EGLR 769, Judge O'Donoghue held that section 14A referred to each particular head in respect of which the plaintiff sought to claim damages and not to "damage" in a

general sense.

His Lordship accepted the submission on behalf of the surveyors that where the tort complained of was negligence committed by error or omission in one single report, there could only be one cause of action: negligence in the making of the report.

That cause of action accrued when damage was suffered and it made no difference whether the damage was multiple or single, or whether, if multiple, it came to light at varying points of time with varying degrees of gravity.

In the present case, there was one single and indivisible cause of action arising out of one negligent act of making the report. Section 14A was expressed to apply to case where the knowledge related starting date introduced by the section occurred at a date subsequent to that on which "the cause of action accrued".

There was only one such cause of action, namely the negligent making of the report and it accrued when damage, great or small, was suffered for the first time.

It was in the nature of any system of limitation of actions that it might at times work arbitrarily or even harshly. *Horbury* provided an illustration of harsh working but the reasoning of that decision was entirely correct and should be followed in preference to that of *Felton*.

Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Neill agreed.

Solicitors: James & Charles Dodd, Lewisham; Cameron Mackay, Lewisham.

## Withdrawing case from High Court

**Collet v Bromsgrove District Council**  
No leave was required for the withdrawal of a case brought before the High Court on a case stated from a magistrates' court.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Auld and Lord Justice Sachs) so held on May 22 when allowing the application of Robin Collet to withdraw an appeal by way of case stated against his conviction before Bromsgrove Justices on August 3, 1994 for operating a private hire vehicle without a licence contrary to section 55 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.

**LORD JUSTICE AULD** said it was plain that the court at an interlocutory hearing had taken the view that the appeal, if heard, was almost certain to be dismissed. The appellant was unable to argue as to facts in the crown court as his appeal via case stated to the Divisional Court had deprived him of any appeal to the crown court. He considered that he had one remaining form of redress to withdraw or abandon the appeal and seek to re-open his case under section 142 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

Could that withdrawal be done only with the leave of the court? In the authorities there was a marked absence of guidance. It was wrong to read in a requirement for leave where there was no statutory requirement for leave. Accordingly the appellant was entitled to withdraw his appeal.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

## Unruly son responsible for eviction notice

**Kenington and Chelsea Royal London Borough Council v Simmonds**  
Before Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Waite  
[Judgment June 12]

It was perfectly reasonable to give a local housing authority a suspended order for possession on the ground of nuisance and annoyance to neighbours when it was not the tenant responsible for the offensive behaviour but rather her teenage son.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal brought by Lorraine Simmonds against the decision of the Central London County Court on August 7, 1995 making an order in favour of Kenington and Chelsea Borough Council for possession of her flat in North Kenington, suspended provided there were no further incidents.

Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Housing Act 1985 is entitled: "Grounds on which court may order possession if it considers it reasonable".

Ground 1 provides: "... an obligation of the tenancy has been broken or not performed." Ground 2 provides: "... the tenant or a person residing in the dwelling-house has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to neighbours."

Mr Philip Rainey for the tenant; Mr Andrew Short for the local authority.

**LORD JUSTICE SIMON BROWN** said that the tenant's appeal was based on the fact that it

was not her behaviour but that of her son, aged 12 and 13 at the time in question, which had led to the suspended possession order.

The tenant was a single parent who lived with her son and daughter aged five in a maisonette immediately above which resided the Ahmed family. Between June 5 and October 1, 1994 the son and his friends caused inconvenience and annoyance to the Ahmeds and offence by reason of noise. That activity was a breach of clause 21 and 22 of the tenancy agreement.

Mr Rainey submitted, inter alia, that before any order for possession could be made, the tenant would have to be shown to have some degree of fault.

If that submission was right then in the case of nuisance and

annoyance by an ill-disciplined and uncontrollable child 10 years of age, control by not going to pit but by the house, parents would be unable to control their child.

His Lordship firmly rejected the argument. It found no support in authority, common sense or justice; still less in ground 2 of Schedule 2 to the 1985 Act.

The justice of the case required the Ahmeds to have rights as well as the tenant. It would be intolerable if the Ahmeds were to be deprived of all possibility of relief merely because some ill-disciplined neighbouring tenant could not control her household.

Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Waite agreed.

Solicitors: Oliver Fisher, Kenington; Mr A. G. Phillips, Kenington.

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Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Waite agreed.

Solicitors: Oliver Fisher, Kenington; Mr A. G. Phillips, Kenington.

## Transfer from estate amounted to payment of bill

**Gough v Chivers & Jordan (a Firm)**  
Before Lord Justice Staughton, Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Auldous  
[Judgment June 21]

The transfer of money from the account of a testator's estate to a solicitor's account in satisfaction of a bill with the knowledge and consent of the trustees, one of whom was a partner in the firm, constituted the payment of a solicitor's bill and was therefore subject to a 12-month time limit in which the beneficiary of the will could challenge the bill by way of taxation, under section 70(4) of the Solicitors Act 1974.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal brought by the defendant firm, Chivers & Jordan, against the decision of Mr Justice Ewbank on March 27, of their refusal by District Judge Evans of their application to strike out the summons for taxation brought by the plaintiff, Maelog Anthony Gough.

Section 70 of the Solicitors Act 1974 provides: "(4) The power to order taxation ... shall not be exercisable on an application made by the party chargeable with the bill after the expiration of 12 months from the payment of the bill."

Mr Alexander Hill-Smith for the defendant firm; Mr Timothy Sewell for the plaintiff.

**LORD JUSTICE ALDOUS** said that Mr Philip Francis died on April 6, 1992 leaving an estate of £326,000. The principal beneficiary

and sole residuary was the plaintiff. The executors were Mr Mogg and Mr Jordan, the latter being a partner in the defendant firm. There was provision in the will for the defendants to make charges.

Probate was granted in July 1992 and administration completed by March 1993. On March 9, 1993 final estate accounts were drawn up and showed the amounts owed to the defendant as £5,500 plus value-added tax. The plaintiffs solicitors were sent a copy of the estate accounts.

The defendant anticipated a dispute in relation to the level of charges and had their file copied by an independent costs draftsman who costed the file at £6,719 plus VAT. That was also sent to the plaintiffs' solicitors. On March 16, the defendant informed the plaintiff that the charges would be £5,500 plus VAT.

On March 17, Mr Mogg approved the estate account. On March 30, 1993 the defendant's bill was paid when the sum was transferred from the account held by the estate and paid into the defendant's office account. The plaintiff was informed through his solicitors of the fact of payment.

On May 12, 1993 the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant firm complaining about the way in which the estate had been administered and made it clear that the plaintiff intended to apply for a taxation. On June 4, 1993 the defendant maintained that the charges were proper. The correspondence continued and on June

14, 1994, the plaintiff issued a summons seeking an order that the defendant's bill be referred for taxation.

On July 13 the defendant issued a summons seeking a declaration that the costs did not exceed the sum over the defendant on the ground that the application should have been made within 12 months of payment.

Mr Justice Ewbank upheld the decision of the district judge dismissing the defendant's summons. The judge accepted the plaintiff's submission that the transfer of funds did not amount to a payment, based on the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Re Fish, Bennett v Bennett* [1993] 2 Ch 413. However, in his Lordship's judgment, that case concerned the moderation of an account and was not concerned with taxation.

The payment in the present case was made by the transfer of money in satisfaction of the bill with the knowledge and consent of the payer, who in the present case were the trustees. Both agreed to the payment of £5,500 plus VAT and the fact that one of the trustees was a partner in the firm whose bill was being paid was irrelevant. Accordingly, time ran from the end of March 1993 and was time barred after the end of March 1994.

Lord Justice Simon Brown delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Staughton agreed.

Solicitors: Chivers & Jordan, Aberystwyth; Ron Morgan & Co, Aberystwyth.

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Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Waite agreed.

Solicitors: Oliver Fisher, Kenington; Mr A. G. Phillips, Kenington.

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His Lordship said that although he accepted that Mr Watkins had acted in a good faith, his solicitor should have been aware of the well known implied undertaking and should have advised his client of the importance of its strict observance.

However, both gentlemen had rendered apologies for their actions and the court could sufficiently mark its disapproval by an order for indemnity costs to be paid by the solicitor.

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# New survey challenges optimism on economy

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

BUSINESS order books are at a three-year low, with a sharp fall in business confidence, new survey evidence suggests today.

Though the figures from Dun & Bradstreet, the business information company, conflict with some recent official and industrial figures, their findings offer support to business leaders and City analysts who remain sceptical about the extent of the economic recovery portrayed by government ministers.

Further official figures due this week on unemployment, earnings, public borrowing, and on company profitability today, will be closely scrutinised for indications of the state of the economy.

In advance of that, the latest Dun & Bradstreet survey of business expectations for the third quarter of this year shows a drop in company optimism about orders, sales, profits and jobs.

D&B suggests that its findings cast further doubt on the economic forecast from the Treasury, already revised downwards, which is now estimating growth this year at 2.5 per cent.

D&B's survey of almost 1,800 business directors throughout the UK shows optimism dropping to its lowest level since the first quarter of 1993, with the proportion of businesses expecting a fall in new orders increasing from 34 per cent to 41 per cent.

Net sales optimism has also fallen, down from 53 points on the D&B index to 47 now, while employment optimism is also down, from 26 points to 19. Export optimism is at its lowest level for three-and-a-half years. But selling prices are also falling, the survey shows, leading the company's analysts to suggest that there is little inflationary pressure in the economy, with a "strong likelihood" of inflation being within the Government's target limits by the end of the year.

Philip Mellor, D&B senior analyst, says today: "The deterioration in optimism for new orders bodes ill for the Chancellor's hopes of GDP growth reaching 2.5 per cent in 1996. Furthermore, the domestic economy has failed to take up the slack left by the weakening of the export sector."

Wholesaling and retailing are seeing a fall in optimism. While D&B suggests the manufacturing sector is more bullish, its figures for this sector again contrast with others from within industry.

Interest rate cuts and the weakening of the mark are combining to create more favourable conditions for growth across the European economy, a new forecast suggests today.

While the forecast from DRI/McGraw-Hill, an economic consultancy, suggests little change in the prospects for the UK economy, the economic outlook for Europe as a whole offers glimmers of hope, the survey says.

## BA braced for scenes at AGM

By Jon Ashworth

BRITISH AIRWAYS has averted an expected protest by pilots at tomorrow's annual meeting by resolving a dispute over pay and conditions, but is still braced for turbulent scenes.

Up to 1,500 people are expected at the Barbican, in London, for proceedings likely to be dominated by talk of industrial disputes and transatlantic battles.

The pilots, most of whom are BA shareholders, had timed a planned all-out strike to coincide with the meeting, causing maximum embarrassment to the company.

Instead, there is a threat of an eye-catching stunt by Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Atlantic, who is lobbying furiously against the planned link-up between BA and American Airlines.

Mr Branson claims an alliance between the two carriers will create a monopoly on transatlantic routes. He could use the occasion to press home his point.

Further disruption is threatened by John Gorman, a former policeman in dispute with BA since allegedly swallowing a piece of glass during a BA flight in 1993.

Mr Gorman hopes to play shareholders a tape-recording of an alleged threatening telephone conversation after attending last year's annual meeting.



Sir Mark Weinberg and panel see huge scope to increase individual share ownership

## City seeks investor tax boost

By Robert Miller

A WIDE-RANGING report on share ownership, due to be published this week, calls for radical new tax measures to encourage private investors to increase their holdings in equities.

On Wednesday Sir Mark Weinberg, who headed a panel of City notables including Peter Birch, of Abbey National, and representatives from Lloyds Bank, Price Waterhouse and Kleinwort Benson, will unveil the results of a year-long study into wider share ownership. The independent report is the first of its kind and was funded with around £200,000 from the London Stock Exchange.

Sir Mark, who in 1991 co-founded J Rothschild Assurance with Lord Rothschild, is expected to conclude that there is "huge scope" for growth in individual share ownership.

The panel has recommended that there must be more education and promotion if the number of shareholders, which has trebled since 1980 to nine million — peaking at 11 million in 1990 — is to grow even further. Special tax breaks, such as those afforded to Tessa investors, would also help, the panel suggests.

The purpose of the Weinberg committee was to provide data on the private shareholding market and to study whether obstacles exist to encouraging more people to become direct equity investors. More than 3,500 interviews were conducted with investors and non-investors.

## Forecast aids market as it becomes haven from EMU

Recent data and the Treasury's summer forecast confirm the positive backdrop for gilts.

The forthcoming news on inflation and funding should see gilts push higher.

Last week's data, notably that for factory gate inflation, were very supportive. Input price inflation fell to minus 2 per cent. This was well below the double-digit increases of a year ago and the rate shows no sign of imminent rise.

This weaker cost pressure is feeding through to output prices, which have fallen for two months in succession. Such falls are exceptional, the last being back in the dark days of recession in 1992. Underlying output price inflation has fallen to 2 per cent, from 5 per cent last summer.

The clear message from these lead indicators is that weaker retail price inflation is promised in the months ahead. The Bank of England and the Treasury both expect targeted inflation to edge below 2.5 per cent, but the market is sceptical. When it does fall, the market will rally.

We consider the fears of strong retail demand to have been overplayed. The latest monthly retail sales figures showed that growth, which has remained stable throughout the first half of the year at only 2 per cent, was once again weaker than expected.

Growth at, or below, trend and lower inflation during the rest of the year might prompt a rate cut and will certainly keep a rate increase firmly off the agenda. In time, the economic scene will prompt lower gilt yields across the curve.

The forward-looking news, especially the Treasury's summer forecast, is perhaps less supportive. The 1996 forecast figures — lower GDP growth (2.9 per cent) and declining inflation (to 2.5 per cent) — were market friendly, but, because they were a copy of consensus numbers, they prompted no interest.

The Chancellor's outlook for 1997 was rather more buoyant. The expected growth of consumer demand (4.25 per cent) is remarkable. In our view, it is too strong and will not be met unless rates and, in all probability, taxes too, are cut.

If however, the outcome is that strong, inflation worries will be on the way up — especially under a Labour government with a new Chancellor desperate to earn credibility.

These forecasts add to the

uncertainty, but markets have become increasingly sceptical of forecasts and official pronouncements. Even the Chancellor is sceptical about their value, judging by his comments about the Bank of England's forecasts.

We feel, therefore, that the trends revealed in the data are more important than the detail in the forecasts. The important message from the summer forecast was the overwhelming impression that the UK is a low-risk economy.

The arguments about the forecasts are, by and large, marginal and centred around outcomes that are attractive compared to the prospects elsewhere. There are no worries to compare with those about the inflation threat in the US and high unemployment on the Continent. Correspondingly, the gilt market is low risk for investors.

The flow of funds story is a vital support for the bullish economic story. Funding worries have dogged the market for months, but we believe that the tone is turning positive. We see higher demand and lower supply.

The general point is that, so far this year, the Bank has, unusually, been issuing stock

GILT-EDGED

at a rate that is too great to fund the Treasury's expected PSBR. Hence, the summer forecast increased the PSBR without any funding implications.

The £3 billion per auction pattern that has been established could fund a PSBR £5 billion larger than the new forecast of £27 billion. As a PSBR outturn of £30 billion or less becomes likely later in the year, the market will get a cut in the pace of funding.

More immediately, the next ten-year supply will be at the end of August, more than six weeks away.

Meanwhile demand could increase. At a time when there is little upside potential for the equity market, it is most unlikely that United Kingdom domestic institutions will choose to raise their holdings. Indeed, UK pension funds could continue to run down their equity portfolios, as they have by £9 billion in the last five quarters, and raise their gilt holdings.

In addition, the reforms to the gilt market and the growing "safe haven" status from uncertainties surrounding EMU will ensure that overseas flows into the market remain buoyant.

SIMON BRISCOE  
Nikko Europe

## New issues given buffeting

THE Alternative Investment Market weathered its worst stock market turbulence last week as the FT-SE AIM index, launched at 1,000 on December 31, dropped 13.1 points to close at 1,073.1.

New issues were hit first. BATM, the Israeli high-tech group, failed to attract any premium when it floated at 125p. David Abrahams, a trader at Winterflood Securities, said: "The days of high premiums on AIM have gone for the time being."

The only new issue to defy market gravity was ERS, the first company to be quoted on New York's Nasdaq exchange and AIM. Placed at 145p, it gained a 3p premium — too small to gain a full listing, what it lacks in size it makes up for in potential. Its product, radio-controlled digital supermarket shelf labels, are already used by a US subsidiary of Sainsbury. If Sainsbury follows suit, investors could be looking at a phenomenal return.

Tracker Network and Toad, the car security companies, both hit new lows of 85p and 435p respectively, after SkyNet, their rival, unveiled its powerful new system. SkyNet joins AIM next month. Shares in Reflex, the ink group, rose to 140p from 100p after it secured a contract with BASF. Hat Pin, the recruitment company, is likely to be the only new issue to fetch a premium this week.

FRASER NELSON

1996 High	Low	1995 High	Low	1994 High	Low	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1991 High	Low	1990 High	Low	1989 High	Low	1988 High	Low	1987 High	Low	1986 High	Low	1985 High	Low	1984 High	Low	1983 High	Low	1982 High	Low	1981 High	Low	1980 High	Low	1979 High	Low	1978 High	Low	1977 High	Low	1976 High	Low	1975 High	Low	1974 High	Low	1973 High	Low	1972 High	Low	1971 High	Low	1970 High	Low	1969 High	Low	1968 High	Low	1967 High	Low	1966 High	Low	1965 High	Low	1964 High	Low	1963 High	Low	1962 High	Low	1961 High	Low	1960 High	Low	1959 High	Low	1958 High	Low	1957 High	Low	1956 High	Low	1955 High	Low	1954 High	Low	1953 High	Low	1952 High	Low	1951 High	Low	1950 High	Low	1949 High	Low	1948 High	Low	1947 High	Low	1946 High	Low	1945 High	Low	1944 High	Low	1943 High	Low	1942 High	Low	1941 High	Low	1940 High	Low	1939 High	Low	1938 High	Low	1937 High	Low	1936 High	Low	1935 High	Low	1934 High	Low	1933 High	Low	1932 High	Low	1931 High	Low	1930 High	Low	1929 High	Low	1928 High	Low	1927 High	Low	1926 High	Low	1925 High	Low	1924 High	Low	1923 High	Low	1922 High	Low	1921 High	Low	1920 High	Low	1919 High	Low	1918 High	Low	1917 High	Low	1916 High	Low	1915 High	Low	1914 High	Low	1913 High	Low	1912 High	Low	1911 High	Low	1910 High	Low	1909 High	Low	1908 High	Low	1907 High	Low	1906 High	Low	1905 High	Low	1904 High	Low	1903 High	Low	1902 High	Low	1901 High	Low	1900 High	Low	1899 High	Low	1898 High	Low	1897 High	Low	1896 High	Low	1895 High	Low	1894 High	Low	1893 High	Low	1892 High	Low	1891 High	Low	1890 High	Low	1889 High	Low	1888 High	Low	1887 High	Low	1886 High	Low	1885 High	Low	1884 High	Low	1883 High	Low	1882 High	Low	1881 High	Low	1880 High	Low	1879 High	Low	1878 High	Low	1877 High	Low	1876 High	Low	1875 High	Low	1874 High	Low	1873 High	Low	1872 High	Low	1871 High	Low	1870 High	Low	1869 High	Low	1868 High	Low	1867 High	Low	1866 High	Low	1865 High	Low	1864 High	Low	1863 High	Low	1862 High	Low	1861 High	Low	1860 High	Low	1859 High	Low	1858 High	Low	1857 High	Low	1856 High	Low	1855 High	Low	1854 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## Pay-off ends Irish dispute

The long-running controversy over the remuneration package of a leading figure in the Irish state sector has ended with a pay-off deal said to be worth £180,000.

Over the weekend, Dr Eddie O'Connor, former managing director of the state-owned turf company, Bord na Mona, finally agreed to resign. The move came after a three-month dispute over whether his generous pay package and bonuses through his nine-year tenure at the company breached government guidelines for the state sector.

## CAD deficit

More than half of the treasury managers in the banking sector claim to have little or no involvement in their bank's management of the capital adequacy directive, introduced at the start of the year to improve the banking sector's ability to balance risk. About a third say that financial institutions are not consolidating information effectively, according to a survey of treasury managers by Tantis, the systems and risk management company.

## BBA order

BBA, the engineering group, has secured a \$10 million contract to produce canopies for the United States Air Force. Textstars Inc, BBA's aviation components subsidiary, will manufacture the canopies for use in the F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft. The advanced canopy can withstand bird strikes at up to 550 knots.

## BCCI hearing

The English liquidators of Bank of Credit and Commerce International are due at the High Court tomorrow to seek directions on whether BCCI assets should be held back to deal with certain consequences of English insolvency, including costs and preferential claims.

## Ethical buys

Ethical Holdings, the pharmaceutical company quoted on Nasdaq, said yesterday that it had purchased the Argentine Beta Pharmaceuticals Corporation for \$12.65 million. Beta develops patches for use in hormone replacement therapy.

## Oil tender

Sakhalin Petroleum, the oil company, has won a tender for an offshore oil exploration and production licence on Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East. Sakhalin shares are traded on the Ofex market.

## RTL float

Bertelsmann, the German media group, said yesterday it was considering floating off a minority stake in RTL, its German television company, on the Frankfurt Bourse.

# Refuge shareholders ripe for £600m windfall

The Britannic and Prudential are also planning distribution of considerable surplus assets, writes Marianne Curphey

REFUGE Group, the life and pensions provider, is a matter of months away from announcing that shareholders will enjoy a windfall of around £600 million from the group's orphan assets.

Britannic, the life assurance and general insurance group, is also believed to be close to announcing a redistribution of its surplus funds.

A decision on Refuge's surplus assets, on which there is no ruling yet whether they belong to shareholders or policyholders, is expected from the Department of Trade and Industry by the end of the summer. Analysts' estimates of the surplus funds in its

with-profits life fund vary between £400 million and £650 million. A surplus in the middle of this range would give a net asset value of 550p a share, compared with Friday's closing share price of 468p.

John Cudworth, chief executive of Refuge, has refused to comment on when a decision was expected, consistently saying the issue was "extremely price sensitive". The life insurance

sector in general is currently being buoyed up by hopes of dividend bonanzas and redistributed assets. Shares in Britannic and Prudential, which are also in talks with the DTI, have been rising steadily over recent months.

The potential payout from Prudential dwarfs the Refuge figures. Some estimates suggest Prudential may have £4 billion surplus which could

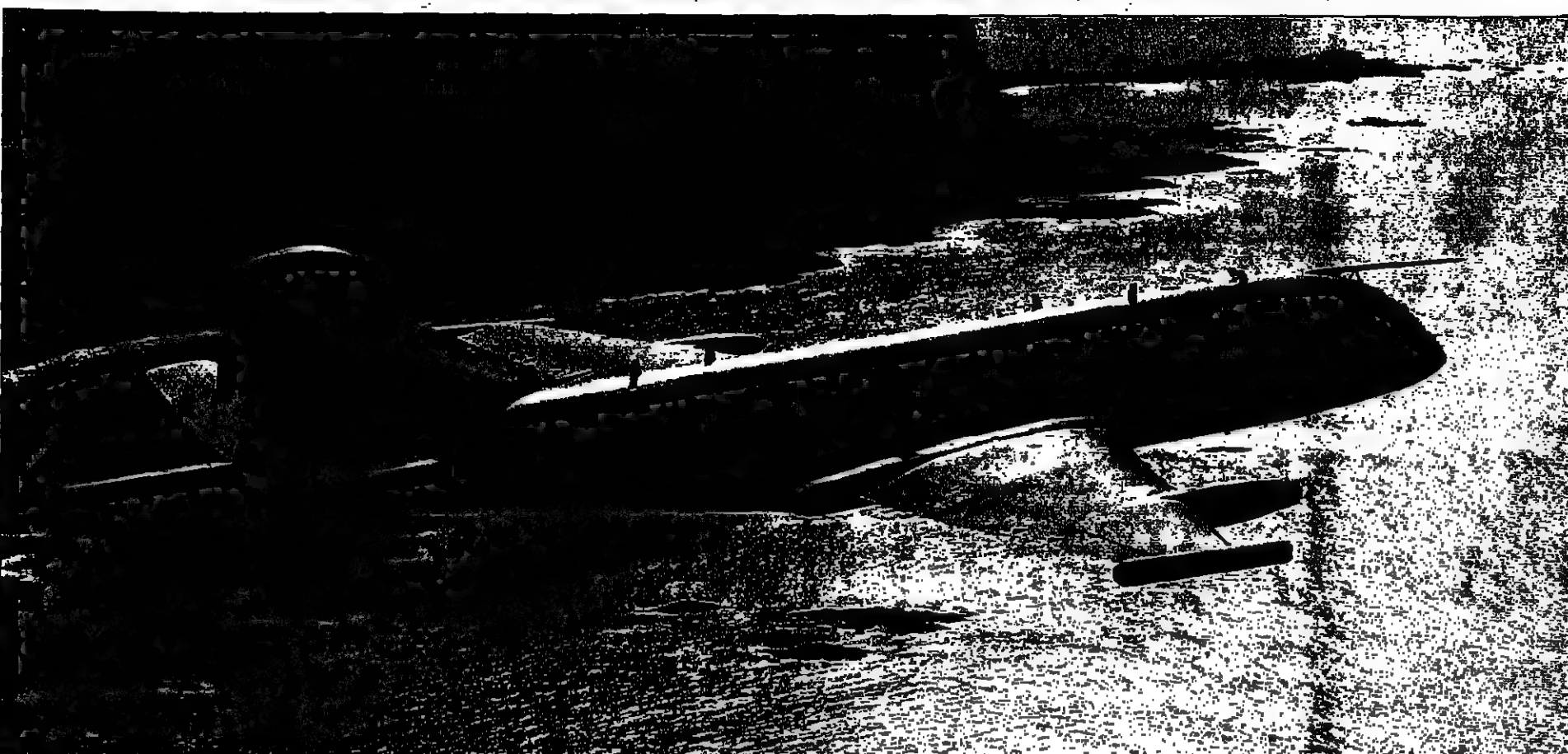
be apportioned to shareholders, resulting in a dividend of more than ten times the current annual payout. More conservative estimates put the surplus at £2 billion.

Legal & General and United Friendly have already redistributed their orphan assets to shareholders. The sector enjoyed another boost ten days ago when Pearl announced shareholders would share in almost

£1 billion from the surplus in its life fund. Refuge is negotiating with the DTI over the accounting treatment of orphan assets.

The money is deemed to be orphan if it has accumulated in the life fund over the years but now represents a figure over and above what is required to satisfy the "reasonable expectations" of policyholders.

United Friendly and Legal & General have already paid bonuses to shareholders and policyholders, and Britannic has been talking to the DTI about redistribution of its own funds, which are valued at up to £1.6 billion.



The Nimrod MR2 setting off on maritime patrol. Ministers are expected to decide this week whether to buy a replacement aircraft or update the technology of the existing fleet

## GEC looks favourite to win £2bn Nimrod battle

By OLIVER AUGUST

THE GEC-Lockheed consortium is believed to have won the £2 billion contract to replace the Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft.

A decision by the Cabinet had been expected last week but was delayed.

A GEC victory would be a bitter blow for British Aerospace, whose joint bid with Boeing had made them the front-runners. However, Whitehall sources say that BAE's political support has been draining away, with Michael Heseltine, Deputy Prime Minister, said to be backing GEC.

A source close to the negotiations said that GEC was in daily contact with the Ministry of Defence and that a decision would be made before Parliament's summer recess, possibly as early as Thursday.

The source added: "The extra time created by the delay has been enormously beneficial. The longer the Cabinet has to think about the decision, the more obvious the benefits of the GEC bid will be."

The contract will be awarded by the Defence and Over-

seas Cabinet Committee, which to date has been split on the issue. Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, and Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, are said to favour the GEC bid because it would bring high-tech jobs to Britain that would produce exportable goods.

But Michael Portillo, the Defence Secretary, is believed to argue for BAE on the ground that its bid is cheaper. A more cynical explanation is that it will create more jobs in marginal Tory constituencies.



Backing GEC: Michael Heseltine, left, and Ian Lang

Mr Heseltine is now expected to be asked to intervene in the debate. He is thought to be closer to Mr Lang and Mr Clarke on this issue.

The choice faced by ministers is either to give BAE the go-ahead to refit the existing Nimrod jets with mostly American technology, or Britain could buy the slightly more expensive, newly developed Orion jet from Lockheed-GEC. The Orion would be built in Britain and could create a new level of manufacturing expertise that would

lead to overseas orders. Ministers postponed their decision last Thursday, blaming the Ulster crisis and the row over the sale of Ministry of Defence homes.

Along with the Nimrod decision, ministers will also have to agree a number of other defence contracts. Hunting Engineering, another UK company, is favourite to build the RAF's new £800 million anti-armour weapon to destroy current and future tanks.

The most intense battle over defence orders is focused on the RAF's £650 million new cruise missile that can be fired more than 300 miles from a target.

BAE, which is teamed with France's Matra, is again one of the front-runners for the crucial Conventionally Armed Stand Off Missile (CASOM) contract. Awarding the contract to BAE/Matra would help to cement improving Anglo-French relations and would pacify BAE for losing the Nimrod contract.

But RAF chiefs have been highly impressed by the cheaper Taurus missile proposed by Germany's Daimler-Benz Aerospace and Sweden's Bofors.

## Lib Dems ready to unveil plans for carbon tax

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

THE Liberal Democrats will call today for a carbon tax on energy sources, with the money raised being used to fuel a cut in VAT.

The party will also set out its plans to halt the current moves to bring competition to the domestic energy supply.

A draft of the party's energy policy, which will be published today, proposes a carbon tax on all fuels that emit carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). It gives a warning that there will be "no exemptions" and that the party will tax according to emissions, making coal the hardest hit.

The document says: "The main aim of the carbon tax is to create the expectation that energy prices will rise ... Energy conservation then becomes a powerful incentive."

But the party also promises that it will help low-income users, who would be hardest hit by increased prices. Revenue from the tax will be used to reduce the standard rate of VAT.

The Liberal Democrats want to stop customer choice experiments, such as the gas market trial launched in the

South West which allows households to shop around for gas. While preparations are being made to take both competitive gas and electricity for domestic users nationwide by 1998, the party argues for power to be supplied via regional franchises.

It says that it would "halt moves towards further market fragmentation in domestic gas and electricity supply, and establish a system of renewable franchises for suppliers of domestic energy to defined geographical areas".

The Liberal Democrats' proposals have been attacked by the Labour Party. John Battle, the Shadow Energy Minister, said: "These proposals will hit the most needy the hardest for little or no environmental gain: they will return people to being the captives of their monopoly energy suppliers and then they will not even regulate those monopolies efficiently."

Tim Eggar, the Energy Minister, said: "The ending of competition on the basis it is being conducted in the South West would inevitably lead to price rises."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Not left in the Darke

EXACTLY how British Airways and BAA, the pilots' union, reached an agreement over pay last week is only now coming to light. After the first of three days of intense negotiations at a hotel near Heathrow airport, when industrial action looked increasingly likely, both parties agreed on one thing at least — not to talk to the press.

Imagine then the horror when, on leaving the hotel late that night, David Hyde, a BA director, spotted Chris Darke, BAA's lean-looking general secretary, deep in conversation with a TV crew. Going to intervene, Hyde discovered, much to his relief, that Darke had been abandoned by his negotiating team and was desperately trying to grab a lift. To the bewilderment of the BA negotiators, the two men were last seen aboard Hyde's company Volvo, in full flight from the hotel.

### Making waves

BTCC, the vocational training organisation, is making some interesting political observations. Having launched its work experience scheme on the Internet, Barclays Bank, Dixons, Sainsbury's and Fortis, were among the first business organisations to offer teenagers the chance of finding work placement. But, whereas the Labour Party is able to squeeze in its willing students, the Tory party appears to be too full.

### Street cred

TERRY SMITH, the maverick analyst who caused such a future when *Accounting For Growth*, his expose of creative accounting, was published, shares some interesting roots. The man who this week launches a controversial update, was brought up on the same road as Lord Sheppard, the forthright former chairman of drinks giant Grand Metropolitan, and vocal critic of the first book. Both grew up in Odessa Road in the London suburb of Forest Gate.

BETWEEN the sizzle of sautéed scallops and the clink of cutlery, guests at Antony Worrall Thompson's table might overhear the praises of Camelot. He tells me he has spent £800 on the lottery and is £6 up. The jackpot win he is so patiently waiting for has been written into his will.

MORAG PRESTON

## BAA braced for tough handling from CAA

By CARL MORTIMER

BAA, the airports group, is preparing itself for a tough ruling this week by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) on the regulation of charges to airlines for the next five years.

BAA has been lobbying hard for gentle treatment from its regulator, due to announce proposals for charges at Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted tomorrow. The City reckons BAA will be lucky to escape with a formula as lenient as the current revenue cap, which limits increases in landing charges to 1 per cent below the retail prices index.

The City reckons the company may see the growth in income from landing charges flattened with an RPI-X formula. The company boosted its profits by 14 per cent to £418 million last year and BAA's monopoly control over airports in the South East of England has been under attack in Parliament.

In May the Commons Transport Select Committee recommended that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) review BAA's ownership of all three London airports.

The prospect of losing an airport is unlikely to worry

BAA this time — the issue was well debated in the last review — but a harsh pricing regime is its principal concern in the light of the stance taken by regulators in the gas and electricity industries. BAA argues that the £1.5 billion cost of the proposed Terminal 5 at Heathrow warrants a lenient pricing formula. However, BAA earns only a third of its revenue from landing charges (rents and retailing make up

the rest) and the Government has other options. As one analyst commented: "Their big threat is they won't be able to build Terminal 5. But there are plenty of contractors that would be happy to oblige."

The CAA proposals follow a review by the MMC, but the regulator is not obliged to follow its recommendations. The new pricing formula will apply from April 1997 to March 2002.



BAA's southeastern monopoly includes Stansted airport

## Sheehy faces snub from Cambridge

SIR Patrick Sheehy, former chairman of BAT, may face further embarrassment this week on top of the US State Department saying that he is no longer welcome in America. (Oliver August writes).

Cambridge University staff are set to vote against accepting a £1.5 million donation from BAT and naming a professorship in international relations after Sir Patrick. Staff, in particular in the medical department, have opposed accepting money from BAT because of its tobacco interests.

Sir Keith Peters, Regius Professor of Physics, said: "Tobacco is a major health problem in all countries and control of cigarette smoking is the single most powerful opportunity for preventative medicine in the developed world. I greatly regret that I seem to be opposing the acquisition of funds which will benefit as worthy a cause as international relations."

Sir Patrick is to be banned from the US as a director of Sheritt International, a Canadian mining company, the State Department said last week. Sheritt is believed to be using confiscated American property in Cuba.

## Australia bank offer discounted

FROM RACHEL BRIDGE IN SYDNEY

THE Australian Government was forced yesterday to heavily discount the price of its massive A\$5 billion (£2.6 billion) Commonwealth Bank public share offer after sharp falls on Wall Street and the local stock market threatened to scupper the float.

The final share price for the Government's remaining 50.4 per cent stake in the bank was set at just A\$10.45, well short of the A\$10.70 price most analysts had been expecting, costing the Australian Government A\$115 million.

Announcing the final price John Fahey, Minister for Finance, said: "You cannot ignore what was happening in the market this week. It was important to ensure there was a marketable instrument available next week that was fair to all concerned."

"I am confident those who have invested will get a very good return, particularly over the next 18 months."

The Government will now receive some A\$5.2 billion in total from the public share offer — the biggest in Australia, and a 10 per cent share buy-back by the Commonwealth Bank itself. The Government has been

under immense pressure to ensure investors regard the Commonwealth Bank as a success because it has been seen as a trial run for its proposed A\$8 billion partial privatisation of Telstra, Australia's biggest telephone company, later this year.

The Government is especially keen to avoid a repeat of the sale of its second 20.3 per cent stake in the bank in 1993 for A\$1.3 billion, when the bank's share price dived days after the shares were issued at A\$9.35 each and took nearly two years to return to the level of the offer price. Commonwealth Bank's existing shares are currently trading at A\$10.11 on the Australian stockmarket.

The Government said yesterday the current offer was two and a half times oversubscribed with particularly strong demand from overseas institutions, which have secured a stake of about 20 per cent in the bank.

Under the two-tranche share offer, the first of its kind attempted in Australia, investors pay a first fixed instalment of A\$6 now and a second instalment of A\$4.45 by November 1997.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the regulations of the London Stock Exchange Limited ("The London Stock Exchange"). Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange for the listed ordinary shares of CML Microsystems Plc ("the Company") to be admitted to the Official List. The ordinary shares of 5p each of the Company are currently traded on the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasized that this advertisement does not constitute an offer or invitation to any person to subscribe for or to purchase securities. It is expected that dealings in the ordinary shares of 5p each on the Official List will commence on 18 July 1996.



### CML Microsystems Plc

(Incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1983 with registered No. 944010)

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Authorized Number	Amount	Issued Number	Amount
25,000,000	£1,250,000	15,917,338	£795,867

The principal activities of the company are design, manufacture and marketing of electronic products for use in the communications and traffic control industries.

Copies of the Prospectus relating to CML Microsystems Plc may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) from the date of this notice up to and including 16 July 1996 from the Company's Announcements Office of the London Stock Exchange, Capital Cross, Cannon, off Bartholomew Lane, London EC2N 1JF (for collection only) and from the date of this notice up to and including 31 July 1996 from:

Berson Gregory Limited The Registry Royal Mint Court London EC2N 4EY	Lloyds Bank Registrars The Currency Worthing West Sussex BN9 6AA	CML Microsystems Plc 1 Wharfedale Road Industrial Estate East Whitton Essex CM8 3TD
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Regulated by The Securities and Futures Authority Limited

15 July 1996



## RADIO CHOICE

Surely Mr Rowland could start to look forward and implement the survival plan he had already drawn

Today's meeting is, as usual, vital. Names who are still trading have to agree to earmark £450 million from current profits to help the settlement



names, most or whom are only concerned with the blight the past has brought them. For Equitas to pass the test, most must agree by the end of August to give up their right to fallible justice in favour of their share of the £3.1 billion global settlement negotiated by Mr Rowland and his colleagues. Justice with honour inevitably has little to do with this settlement. Drawing it up has been like trying to end a long civil war. Few are satisfied, but those

If names representing about 70 per cent of the sums involved agree, Lloyd's too can get on with its future. That will be dominated by investors in underwriting vehicles with limited liability. While 10,000 or more existing names may keep trading, only the seriously rich, financially uncommitted and liquid will now join with their shirt on the line. That means Lloyd's will lose the special competitive advantage that unlimited

If last minute hitches do not even now stymie Lloyd's, it will doubtless develop into forms unrecognisable to its former workers and names. Like the Stock Exchange, it will be in Britain rather than British. But it will have an international future.

The history of the umbrella, says Simon Callow tonight, is full of ups and downs. Be prepared for more puns of this kind. There is, for example, "flight of fancy" — a quality that converts into a parachute when you jump off a blazing building. Callow resists — I can't — the temptation to call an illuminated umbrella a lightweight affair. Celebrated literary paragones to the umbrella mentioned tonight include the Duke of Chamberlain, Robinson Crusoe, Mary Poppins and, of course, Dickens's Sarah Gamp. Just when I thought that Callow had forgotten about Gene Kelly's splashy-splash dance in his *hooey*, we get a few bars of *Singing in the Rain*. **Peter Daville**

discarded "blobs" system

**FREQUENCY GUIDE. RADIO-1. FM 97.6-99.8. RADIO 2. FM 88.0-90.2. RADIO 3. FM 90.2-92.4. RADIO 4. FM 92.4-94.6. LW 148; MW 148.5 (12.45-5.55am). CLASSIC FM. FM 100-102. VIRGIN RADIO. FM 95.8; MW 1197, 1215. TALK RADIO UK. MW 1053, 1089. Television and radio listings compiled by Peter Dear, Ian Hughes, Rosemary Smith, Susan Thomson and Jane Gregory**



# Hospital drama leaves critic in stitches

Now look, before we get the television week under way can someone please answer one simple question? Has *Chicago Hope* (BBC1, Friday) always been so funny?

It was only thanks to a bad bout of ER deprivation that I caught up with it at all. "The return of the powerful US hospital drama" proclaimed the *Radio Times*, "starring Mandy Patinkin". Right, right, right. I wondered whether Mandy would be as pretty as Nurse Hathaway?

OK, OK... so now I too know that Mandy Patinkin is a bloke and plays the irascible Dr Geiger. What I don't know, however, is how such an unpleasant individual has anchored a series that is regularly showered with awards in America. There he was, being held at gunpoint in his own operating theatre. "Shoot him, shoot him," pleaded his new colleague Dr Hancock (Vondie Curtis-Hall).

"Shoot him, shoot him," I shouted at home. Geiger, you see, has that effect on people. "Twenty-two seconds and he's dead," said a gloating colleague. I'd got there in twenty-one.

But I'm getting ahead of myself and in particular I am getting ahead of the plot, the finer points of which were a joy to unravel. Subplot one (and I think the prefix is significant here) — a crazed gunman was insisting that his brother, rather than the patient approved by the hospital, receive a heart transplant. "Unfortunately," announced the commendably grave-faced Dr Waters (Hector Elizondo) to waiting relatives, "the donor heart has been kidnapped."

Indeed, it had. "Give me the damn heart," cried Kevin, a hot-headed Irish-American played inevitably by the hot-headed Chris Penn, brother of the even hotter-headed Sean. Kevin had a gun, so Kevin got the heart. Now all he

needed were some surgeons to transplant the abducted arteries into his brother.

"I'm losing my patience," he screamed. "And I'm losing my patient," screamed Geiger. Medication or medication, Geiger is definitely not a man for a crisis. "Kevin, can I call you Kevin?" he tried again. "Fitzpatrick has so many syllables." Shoot him, Kevin, I cried, please shoot him.

Subplot two was stiller still — honestly, a policeman had been shot... with exploding bullets. "Clear the operating room," ordered Dr Sturt. "This patient is a ticking bomb." Once again poor Elizondo had to reassure anxious relatives. "There is only one more exploding bullet to remove. We remain hopeful that he won't blow up."

Back in subplot one, things were not going as well. This time it was Hancock's turn to show why he

had become a surgeon rather than a psychiatrist. "You have the gun, Kevin, it's your call," Kevin made that call — shooting himself and quitting this life with one of the most memorable last lines in television history. "My donor card is in my back pocket..." Well, at least his brother would be pleased.

This belated discovery of the comic quality of *Chicago Hope* is going to make Friday night a

whole lot more difficult. Until now it had been Channel 4 all the way, with the evening based on the hit rock-solid foundations of *Friends* and *Fraser*.

However, having moved about the first series of *Friends*, I find myself a snidey snidey snidey about series two. Quite why, I'm not sure. It could be that I'm just having a little difficulty putting old personalities to new haircuts. (Phoebe's transformation from pig-piglet hippy-chick to catwalk glamour-puss is particularly disorienting). Or it could be that, four episodes in, there are signs of it turning into *The Ross and Rachel Show* rather than an ensemble work. Or then again, it could be that the writing isn't quite what it was — the edge blunter, the pace slower, the formula more obvious. Whatever it is, it doesn't matter much — even stuck in the second gear of the title song, it's still very funny.

No such reservations about *Fraser*, which has returned as good as ever. Friday night's episode was notable for two things — the discovery that Milo O'Shea is alive, well and acting in Seattle and the faked orgasm simulated by Daphne (Jane Leeves). The fact that the incident existed only in the fevered brain of Niles (David Hyde Pierce) made no difference, she still made Meg Ryan look like an apprentice with limited vocabulary. The British-born Leeves, I read somewhere, cut her comic teeth on *The Benny Hill Show*. I'm sure the old master would have been very, er, proud.

Finally, the three-and-a-half hours that *Arena* (BBC2) last night dedicated to the exploration of nationhood, nationality and nationalism seemed like a perverse exercise in how few people you could persuade to watch a television channel in a single evening. The 75 minutes that I lasted showed time and again why the written word is so superior to the television word on such highbrow occasions. When lots of clever people are saying lots of clever things, you need to be able to return to key passages again and again. Television, however, waits for no one and the thread of a complex argument is quickly lost.

But before I, too, was lost, I am grateful for Professor Egel Ahmed for introducing me to Rabin-drath Tagore, the Nobel Prize-winning Indian poet. Tagore concluded that the ideology of difference has no end. What begins with a fight between coloniser and colonised, continues through religious differences, racial differences, geographical differences... Depressingly, that seemed to say it all.

● Lynne Truss is on holiday

## Matthew Bond

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- BBC1**
- 6.00am Business Breakfast (43573)  
7.00 BBC Breakfast News (47844)  
9.00 Breakfast News Extra (468318)  
9.20 Ready, Steady, Cook! (s) (571331)  
9.50 Living Dangerously: Jews — The Truth (s) (721584)  
10.20 FILM: Stage Door (1937). Showbiz tale with Katherine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Adapted from the novel by Lillian Hellman. Directed by Gregory La Cava (s) (2277115)  
12.00 News and weather (2412331)  
12.05pm The Noble Guide (s) (288486)  
12.35 Neighbours (468318) (s) (5603487)  
1.00 News & Weather (468318) (s) (77281)  
1.30 Regional News (468318) (s) (2412331)  
1.40 Small Talk (s) (s) (2053880) 2.10 Even More of Glynis Christie's Entertaining Microview (s) (14741134) 2.25 Lovejoy (s) (468318) (s) (7012889) 3.20 Perry Mason (468318) (s) (1879880) 4.50 Knots Landing (s) (s) (5094967)  
5.35 Neighbours (468318) (s) (5603487)  
6.00 News and weather (468318) (s) (467)  
6.30 Regional News (468318) (s) (77281)  
7.00 Big Break: Stars of the Future. Jim Davidson and John Vero host a junior version of the snooker game show (468318) (s) (9550)  
7.30 Watchdog: Value for Money. Annabel Giles hits the cut-price designer shops and Chris Chelmsley discovers the advanced driving examination can pay off when it comes to buying motor insurance (468318) (s) (531)  
8.00 EastEnders. Mark is the talk of the Square, while Pat and Pauline face their own dilemmas (468318) (s) (5370)  
8.30 Oh Doctor Beeching! David Croft's new, 1950s-set railway comedy. Cecil Parkin, the new stationmaster, is intent on making an impression on Hattie. With Paul Sherris, Sue Pollard and Jeffrey Holland (468318) (s) (4405)  
9.00 News and weather (468318) (s) (5118)  
9.30 Panorama. A Northern Ireland special on what happened in the stadium at Drumcree last week. Reporter Peter Taylor examines what went wrong and what the consequences could mean for the people of the province. In the studio, David Dimbleby will talk to politicians about the situation. (468318) (s) (95292)  
10.10 Bad Boys. The last in the series. Wayne goes into business with a former porn queen, and Fraser is reformed by a beautiful American psychiatrist. But the transformation may lose him friends — the new, vicious Fraser is worse than the old, positing, deceitful version. With Karl Howman (468318) (s) (810218)  
11.00 FILM: Women in Love (1989). Ken Russell's adaptation of the classic D.H. Lawrence novel. Set in the West Midlands in the 1920s, it tells the story of two sisters, Gudrun and Ursula Brangwen, and their relationships with two friends. Glenda Jackson won an Oscar for her portrayal of Gudrun. Alan Bates, Oliver Reed, Eleanor Bron and Jennie Linden also star (11187221)  
1.00am News and weather (468318) (s) (5118)
- BBC2**
- 6.00am Open University: Phone (468318) 6.25 Powers of the President (468318) 7.15 See Hear Breakfast News (468318) 7.30 Smurfs: Adventures (5212134) 7.55 To Me... to You (535575) 8.20 Johnson and Friends (581187)  
8.30 Songs of Praise (s) (468318) (s) (4351879) 9.05 The Great Depression (5809486)  
10.00 Playdays (s) (5801487) 10.25 Men in a Suitscase (468318) (s) (468318) 11.15 The Addams Family (s) (s) (468318) 11.40 A Week to Remember (571592) 11.50 British Grand Prix (s) (1629112)  
12.30pm Working Lunch (50554)  
1.00 Model Millionaire (s) (7831047) 1.15 A-Z of Food (7214089) 1.25 Wear It Well (7830554) 1.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show (s) (2430009) 2.20 Blooming Lovely (5805883) 2.30 The Time of Your Life (7541060) 2.50 Year of the Pig (5838891) 3.00 News (5411486) 3.05 The Natural World (581089) 3.55 News (2412331)  
4.00 Cartoon (7505318) 4.05 Fudge (268028) 4.30 British Sports (844) 5.00 Newsround (468318) (s) (875288)  
5.10 Sara (871487)  
5.30 Wartime Weddings (581081)  
5.35 I'm Still a Tourist (181641)  
5.50 FILM: Seven Cities of Gold (1955) Epic account of the Spanish conquest of California. With Richard Egan and Anthony Quinn. Directed by Robert Webb (468318) (s) (5370)  
7.30 2 Dance: The Swinger (573)  
8.00 The Day That Changed My Life: Is There Anybody Out There? (468318) (s) (3912)  
8.30 Wildlife Showcase: Wild Dogs — Teamwork Triumphs. This programme tells the story of two contrasting groups of dogs in Africa. One pack, in Botswana's Okavango delta, hunts, feeds and raises its pups as a team. The other group, in Namibia's Etosha National Park, is released into the wild for the first time (468318) (s) (2047)  
9.00 The X-Files: Shapes. Mulder and Scully investigate a wolf-like creature linked to a Native American legend. With David Duchovny and Gillian Anderson (s) (468318) (s) (464950)  
9.45 The Day That Changed My Life: Crazy Gang v Culture Club. A film recalling the 1988 FA Cup final between double-chasing Liverpool and Wimbledon. Last in the series (468318) (s) (448115)  
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## UK to beat rivals at cutting joblessness, says OECD

BY PHILIP BASSETT  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN'S unemployment is set to continue to fall over the next two years, while unemployment in other main industrialised countries will see little improvement, the authoritative Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will say this week.

However, the OECD will also give warning against growing income inequality in Britain, and signal the social "risk" that this poses.

The 27-nation OECD will say in its annual employment report, to be

published in Paris on Thursday, that unemployment in the OECD area will this year be 7.7 per cent, or 33.5 million people. The report, seen by *The Times*, will say that "latest projections suggest little improvement in unemployment over the next two years", with unemployment in 1997 forecast at 7.6 per cent.

The OECD will, however, say that UK unemployment, currently above the OECD average, will fall over the next two years — to 7.9 per cent this year, from 8.2 per cent in 1995, and to 7.5 per cent the year after.

Ministers, who are hoping for a further fall in claimant unemploy-

ment when new figures are issued on Wednesday, will hail the OECD forecast as more evidence of the success of the Government's economic and labour market policies.

The UK's forecast performance on unemployment contrasts sharply with that of principal competitor nations, the OECD report indicates.

Unemployment in the US and Japan shows few signs of significant further declines, standing at 5.5 and 3.2 per cent, respectively.

French unemployment is forecast to rise, from 11.6 per cent last year to 12.1 per cent this year and 12.2 per cent the year after. German jobless-

ness is expected to rise from 9.4 per cent to 10.3 and then 10.4 per cent.

More positively, the OECD will note that "inflation is low, and contained nearly everywhere" in its area, with interest rates also down.

However, the OECD will say, too, that "high and persistent unemployment is only one manifestation of the poor labour market performance in many OECD countries", citing "worrying inequalities which are straining the social fabric".

It will say that "earnings have become considerably more unequal" in some countries, mentioning the UK and the US. It will say

that "when inequality widens, this can lead to more marginalisation, an increase in poverty and an exacerbation of budgetary pressure on existing social safety nets".

It will say, too, that "the risk now facing a number of OECD countries is that labour market exclusion can easily turn into poverty and dependency", though it will note that Canada, Finland and the former West Germany have seen inequality decline in the past decade.

Finding a "persistent and large rise in earnings inequality" in the UK and the US, the report will note "concerns that skill-biased technical

change or growing trade with low-wage, developing countries may be pushing down the relative wages of low-skilled workers".

The OECD will say that employment growth is expected to be weak, especially in Europe, with job growth across the whole of its membership slipping from 1 per cent in 1995 to 0.6 per cent this year.

□ Demand for temporary staff is growing at its strongest for almost ten years, a survey by Reed Personnel, the employment agency, says today. Second-quarter demand this year is up by 13 per cent, the largest quarterly rise since 1987, it says.

## Threat grows to Post control

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE Government intends to make permanent its planned suspension of the Post Office's strike-El letter monopoly if the strikes by postal workers run on through the summer.

Ministers are expected to decide this week whether to press ahead with plans for a temporary suspension of the monopoly after consultations with the Post Office announced last week by Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade.

If ministers proceed, they may start the required legislative move before Parliament rises for the summer recess next week.

Pressed by Conservative backbenchers and by private-sector couriers, ministers are ready to remove the monopoly permanently from the Post Office if the strikes by the Communication Workers' Union (CWU) over working patterns continue.

Though last week's announcement of four more strikes prompted the Government to signal temporary suspension of the monopoly by initiating formal consultation with the Post Office on the move — as required by law — ministers do not yet judge it sufficient to justify a permanent change.

This is because private sector couriers are not yet geared up to take over business reserved until now solely for the Post Office.

Private sector companies, which have held a series of meetings with the Department of Trade and Industry, have made it clear they will need some assurance of future business levels once the monopoly is permanently suspended before they go ahead.

A Whitehall source said: "If they [the CWU] call two or three-day strikes, that will be enough to convince private operators to set up the systems they need."

While ministers insist they have no "hidden agenda" for a part-privatisation of the Post Office by removing business from the Royal Mail and allowing the private sector to compete for it, they are determined to offer a service if they can, regardless of the union's industrial action.

One minister said: "People capable of delivering a service must now be given a chance to do so."

## Private stake in Energy to exceed 50%

BY CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

MORE than half the shares in British Energy, the nuclear generating company which floats today with a low price tag of £1.4 billion, have been allocated to private investors.

Yesterday the Government raised the stake for retail investors to 52 per cent, after pricing the company at the lower end of expectations. The value only just tops the Government's lowest figure and is half the amount it had hoped for last year.

But Tim Eggar, the Energy Minister, said: "I am delighted with the success of the sale. We have completed the final stage of the privatisation of the electricity industry and in the process have raised over £2 billion for the taxpayer." He included £700 million of debt attached to the company.

The increased public allocation mirrors that of the most recent privatisation, Railtrack, where 48 per cent was allocated to private investors.

Trading today in British Energy will be influenced by recent power station closures and the emergence of new faults at Sizewell B, the newest station and the jewel in British Energy's crown. Government advisers admitted yesterday

that the sudden closures of two power stations because of cracking pipes had probably stemmed a last-minute rush for the shares by the institutions. But they said that the jittery state of the stock market had also put pressure on the flotation price.

After the flotation range of £1.26 billion to £1.96 billion was announced, BZW, broker to the issue, anticipated a share price of 230p. But yesterday's pricing set it at 203p.

British Energy is highly sensitive to changes in output because of the low price it takes for electricity through the pool, the wholesale market for power. A 1.6 per cent variation will swing profits by £20 million.

The closure of Hinkley Point B and Hunterston earlier this week, which was disclosed just hours after the public offer for the shares ended, will knock up to £10 million from profits if they are shut for the planned two weeks. But repairs to the cracks could take two months.

Further doubts hang over British Energy's privileged position in the electricity pool, with a suggestion by Labour that it could overhaul the structure, undermining the guaranteed output that British

Energy currently enjoys. British Energy's attractions include an ability to pay dividends. It is guaranteeing to pay a 13.7p dividend ahead of the date for the second part of the payment for the shares in September 1997.

Institutional investment sentiment has been mixed. Salomon Brothers, the US bank, led the call for investors to avoid the issue. The £1.4 billion value will place British Energy outside the FT-SE 100 Index, although it is likely to be bought by some index tracker funds in anticipation of its market value improving.

Many City analysts have advised only a short-term holding because of British Energy's vulnerability to technical problems and because of uncertainty over the long-term prospects for electricity prices.

The 275 million shares reserved for the international offer were 2.4 times subscribed, the Department of Trade and Industry said. Forty-three per cent went to the public offer, which received a 5p discount, making that part of the offer 1.7 times subscribed. Some 606,000 applications were received for the public offer. About 40 per cent of private investors will get a full allocation and more than 97 per cent will get some or all, according to BZW.



Carbon tax plan, page 45

Tim Eggar was delighted at sale's success, despite the value only just topping the lowest figure

## Sultan looks at George V

The Sultan of Brunei is believed to be lining up a bid for the George V hotel in Paris, which was acquired by Granada in its takeover of Forte earlier this year.

The Sultan is understood to be keen to build up a chain of luxury hotels. He already controls the Dorchester, in London, and recently bought the Bel-Air, in Beverly Hills, for \$60 million. However, he will face stiff competition from other hotel groups, including ITT Sheraton and Marriott.

Granada has been contacted by about 70 potential bidders interested in purchasing hotels in the Exclusive Chain, which includes the Hyde Park and Grosvenor House hotels, as well as the George V. No sales are expected in the immediate future, with Granada's advisers content to take their time to weigh up a range of offers for different parts of the business.

## P&amp;O silent on Sterling survey

P&O had no official reaction to weekend reports that three quarters of institutional investors want Lord Sterling of Platow, the shipping and property group's chairman, to stand down.

A survey of 20 fund managers found that 15 wanted Lord Sterling to shed his executive role and 11 wanted him to leave altogether.

P&O's shares have underperformed the market because Channel ferry trade has been hit by Eurotunnel and the container business has been hit by competition. P&O is four months into a new three-year strategy.

## Rothschild bank urged to appoint an outsider

BY JASON NISSE

SIR Evelyn de Rothschild, executive chairman of NM Rothschild, the merchant bank, is being urged by close advisers to appoint a high-powered chief executive from outside the bank in the wake of the suicide of Amschel Rothschild in Paris last week.

Amschel's death leaves Sir Evelyn, 64, with a potential succession problem at the bank, which was founded by Nathan Meyer Rothschild in 1810 and has been run by members of the family ever since.

Sir Evelyn's obvious and expected successor is David de

Rothschild, who runs the Rothschild bank in Paris and is from the French arm of the family. Amschel ran Rothschild Asset Management and, until his death, was the only senior representative of the British family at the London bank other than Sir Evelyn.

Without a member of the British family in a position of power, insiders at NM Rothschild believe Sir Evelyn would be reluctant to hand the reins over to David, as the British family is by far the predominant shareholder in the group.

The feeling is that Sir Evelyn is likely to stay on as chairman for many years to come to allow his teenage sons to join the bank. However there is some unhappiness about his role, described by one senior City figure as "owner, trainer and jockey."

One banker, known to be close to Sir Evelyn, told *The Times*: "He should try to bring in a top-rate chief executive, a younger [Sir] John Craven [chairman of Deutsche Morgan Grenfell]."

Another senior figure agreed, saying: "To motivate people, you have to have a plan and Amschel's death puts a spanner in the works of Sir Evelyn's plan."

"He has to look at separating the roles and bringing in a chief executive."

NM Rothschild has a trio of senior executives who run the bank under Sir Evelyn's guidance — Bernie Myers, Tony Alt and Russell Eley.

But the belief among those close to the bank is that it needs new blood to take it forward in rapidly evolving and increasingly sophisticated financial markets.

However an outsider may require a large incentive package to be persuaded to join, which could involve Sir Evelyn in giving away shares in Rothschild Continuation, the Swiss holding company that controls the bank.

Although small packages of shares were given away in the 1970s as incentives to senior staff, these were later bought back and offering shares or options in Continuation would be seen as a radical step in the evolution of the Rothschild family bank.

## Vital vote today on Lloyd's future

BY SARAH BAGNALL

THOUSANDS of battle-weary Lloyd's names are expected to approve today measures crucial to the survival of the 308-year-old insurance market.

Names are set to convene at the Royal Festival Hall in London for Lloyd's annual meeting, which will be followed immediately by an extraordinary meeting.

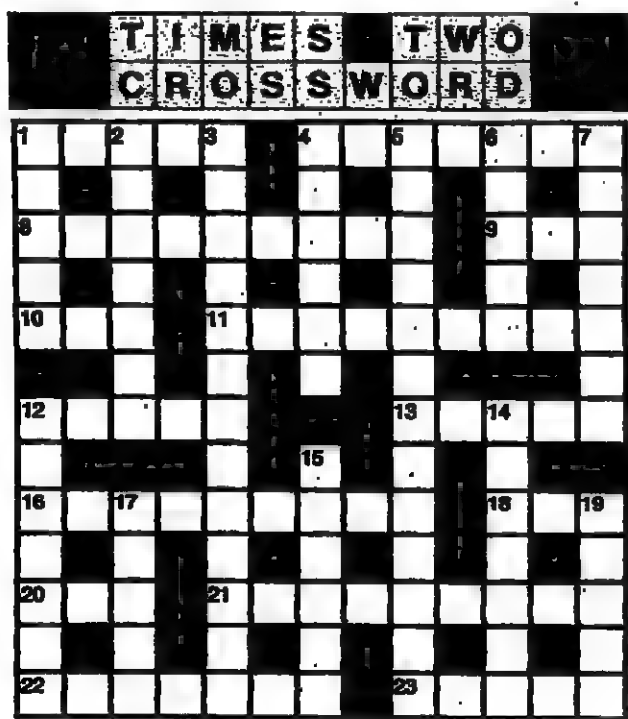
The key event is the vote to contribute £440 million towards Lloyd's £3.1 billion settlement offer. The levy — payable by names underwriting in 1993, 1994 and 1995 — will be refunded in later years. It is expected names agreement will be

conditional on the settlement offer being accepted.

The EGM was called by dissident names demanding that the ongoing Lloyd's market pays existing names a levy worth about £3 billion over the next 15 years. The EGM's sponsors have tabled four resolutions, including the compulsory 2 per cent levy on turnover and a doubling of the contribution from Lloyd's managing agents to £400 million.

While the outcome is not binding on Lloyd's it will reveal names' level of support for the settlement.

Graham Searjeant, page 46



No 834

## ACROSS

- 1 Imprisoned (5)
- 4 Meantime; temporary (7)
- 8 Tranquil, unthreatening (9)
- 9 Vigour (3)
- 10 Bind (3)
- 11 Lack of proportion (9)
- 12 Police, army trainee (5)
- 13 Cautious (5)
- 16 Crop-protecting dummy (9)
- 18 Fook face; rob ( slang ) (3)
- 20 Rower's tool (3)
- 21 Remove in error; run from fielding error (9)
- 22 Up-and-coming actress (7)
- 23 Borrower (5)

## DOWN

- 1 Be in trouble ( slang ) (3,2)
- 2 Carry on (2,5); progressive (2-5)
- 3 Invertebrate, reactionary (4-2-3-4)
- 4 Drink in (6)
- 5 Royal Highland Regiment (3,5,5)
- 6 Deeply split (5)
- 7 Over-the-top ceremonial (7)
- 12 Usual behaviour; import duty (7)
- 14 Beau (7)
- 15 Pressing (6)
- 17 Main body artery (5)
- 19 Welsh captain (Henry V) (5)

## SOLUTION TO No. 833

ACROSS: 1 Miser 7 October 8 Mumbled 9 Oppress 11 Chosen 13 Here we are 15 Bundestag 19 Blowzy 21 Evil eye 23 Tension 24 Granada 25 Evers

DOWN: 1 Mimic 2 Samson 3 Relish 4 Dodo 5 Bourne 6 Berserk 10 Prefab 12 Yeasty 14 Subvert 16 Dooling 17 Glance 18 Awhile 20 Yonks 22 El al

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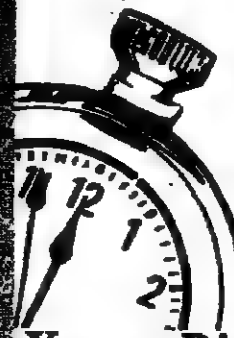
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# Denver starts its year of trial over Oklahoma bomb

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN DENVER

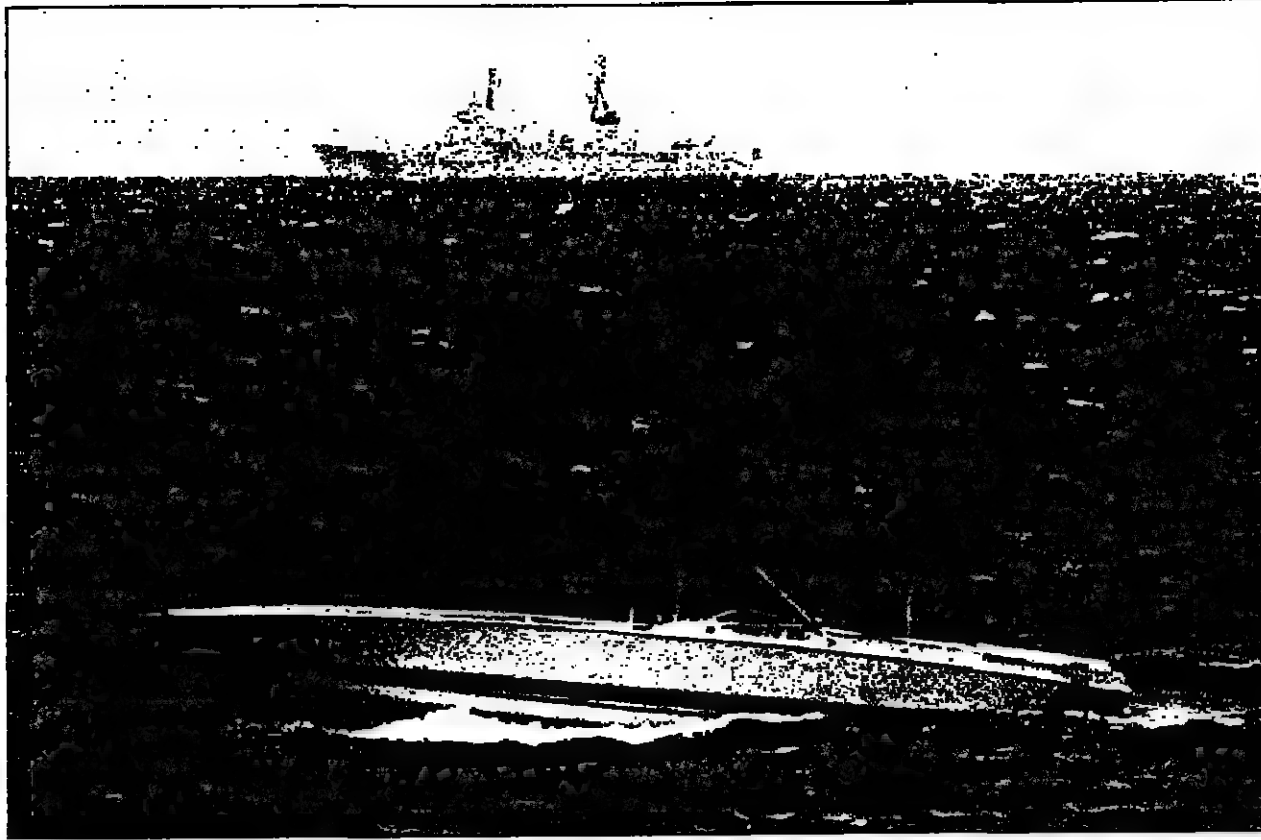
A CONVOY of squad cars, prison vans, wagons, motorcycle outriders and gun-toting FBI lorries will hurry through the outskirts of Denver early today, sirens blaring, as the Oklahoma City bomb suspects are taken to court. It is the start of oral arguments in their case, and for Colorado's Mile High City it begins probably a year of high vigilance and civic responsibility. The trial of Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols was moved here when a judge ruled that the people of Oklahoma, 680 miles away, were too emotionally bruised to provide an unbiased jury. McVeigh and Mr Nichols are accused of planting the bomb which killed 168 people and wounded 500 at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma in April 1995. Oklahoma's disaster has become the city's concern.

to pick the jury in Denver and fly them into Oklahoma." Mrs Kight, whose voice still catches with grief when she talks about her daughter, intends to be in Denver every day of the case so that she can simply stare at the two alleged bombers. "I want to make eye contact and see what is going on in their heads," she said. "This is a nightmare for the families of the victims. It is becoming harder and harder to bounce back." The families are staying together, but Mrs Kight asked that the name of their hotel be withheld "for security reasons". The doleful group travels with its own therapists. Denver's Department of Safety has been in overdrive, running terrorism prevention seminars for downtown business people. There have been dry runs of emergency procedures and disaster scenarios. "During the trial, the city will be on high alert," said the department's Patty Weiss. The US Government is buying a car park near the court to prevent any attackers using it for an IRA-style mortar attack. When the trial itself begins

(the exact date has yet to be fixed), members of militia groups sympathetic to Mr McVeigh and Mr Nichols intend to be present. John Trochmann, co-founder of the anti-government Militia of Montana, said in February: "We'll have our people down there." Muted sympathy for the alleged bombers can also be found in the lawdrier quarters of Denver, down among the 10-gallon hat ranchers who drove in on Saturday night to dance the Buckle Bump and Tush Push with city girls at music bars like the Grizzly Rose. "Those boys'll go down," predicted a youngish man called Mike, without much enthusiasm. "It's political."

Denver families have been generous to the victims' relatives. There have been offers of cheap hotel rooms, free dinners and tickets to the local baseball stadium. Chief US District Judge Richard Matsch is said by Denver observers to be "no Lance lot" (the judge in the ill-run O.J. Simpson murder trial). He exerts tight discipline in his court and has forbidden families of the victims to wear badges or sport slogans which may influence the jury.

For the lawyers of the accused, the move to Denver has eased the hostility directed at them when the case was in Oklahoma. Mr McVeigh's attorney is Stephen Jones, 55, a native Oklahoman who was a legal researcher for President Nixon and whose past clients have included Abbie Hoffman, the Sixties radical. He has received death threats. Mr Nichols' lawyer, Michael Tigar, walks confidently around the streets of Denver, a word for everyone. He knows what it is to represent an unpopular man. A previous client was John Demjanjuk, who was acquitted of being the Nazi war criminal nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible".



A Cuban vessel, foreground, patrols the country's 12-mile limit and a US Coast Guard cutter sails past in international waters, as a flotilla of anti-Castro demonstrators held a memorial service marking Cuba's sinking of a tugboat two years ago.

## Exiles keep vigil off Cuba

Forty-one Cuban civilians reportedly drowned in the incident as they were trying to flee the Communist-run island. The demonstrators released dozens of balloons

after making the 75-mile journey from Florida to a site 13 miles off the coast of Havana. They dropped wreaths into the water, along with the ashes of Juan

Bernardo Varela, 28, who survived the 1994 tugboat sinking only to succumb to cancer in Miami. Exiles say the tug, packed with refugees, was deliberately rammed, but the Cuban Government claims the sinking was an accident. (Reuters)

## Dole team offers key role to Powell

FROM TOM RHODES AND MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE Republican Party, desperate to gain the support of General Colin Powell for its presidential campaign, has invited him to play a central role at its national convention in San Diego next month. General Powell, who told party activists last week that he would not deliver a keynote address at the convention and had no plans to campaign actively for Bob Dole, the Republican nominee, was reported by *Newsweek* to have said "maybe" to the new plan. This would entail former Presidents Gerald Ford and George Bush opening the convention before a film about Ronald Reagan is screened. General Powell, it has been suggested, might then be introduced by Nancy Reagan, the former First Lady, and would speak briefly on his vision for America.

The general, who has repeatedly maintained that he will not run for the vice-presidency or any other elected office under Mr Dole, formally announced his affiliation to the Republican Party earlier this year. But he has been distinctly wary of appearing as either Mr Dole's minion or the tool of a party he considers too extreme on social issues. The latest overtures from Haley Barbour, the party chairman, reflect an overwhelming pessimism in Republican circles about Mr Dole's ability to win.

A month after he left the Senate to build "a great and agile force, clear in direction and irresistible in effect", his campaign apparently remains as torpid as ever. "Bob Dole threatens to leave no trace whatsoever," William Buckley, an intellectual godfather of the modern conservative movement, lamented this week. William Kristol, editor of the *Weekly Standard* magazine, believes that it is still possible for Mr Dole to gain victory by proving he has greater integrity than President Clinton.

## Last gasp for hurricane

BY QUENTIN LETTS

HURRICANE Bertha was reduced to a mere bluster yesterday and was heading out to the North Atlantic after causing damage estimated at £12 million in North Carolina.

The hurricane reduced in ferocity as it moved north along the East Coast of the United States, passing through New Jersey on Saturday, where beach resorts were flooded. By the time it reached New York, it was blowing at only 50mph, enough to rattle skyscraper windows but less than half its power of the day before.

Yesterday the storm passed over Newfoundland. It was reported to be heading out across the Atlantic, where it was expected to blow its last.

Bertha, the first hurricane of the season, was more than 400 miles wide at its peak. It blew throughout last week, starting in the east Caribbean and forcing the evacuation of as many as 500,000 people from holiday homes in Florida and the Carolinas.

## Basketball star breaks US record with \$25m contract

BY QUENTIN LETTS

MICHAEL JORDAN, America's best known basketball player, has landed the fastest one-year contract in the history of American sport. In exchange for his agreement to play next season for the Chicago Bulls, he will be paid \$25 million (£16 million).

Jordan, 33, said that he would have been content to turn out for a mere \$18 million, but the higher figure was secured by his shrewd agent, David Falk, who talked the Bulls into increasing their bid for a player who pulls in unprecedented interest from fans and sponsors. Mr Falk explained that "it is Michael's desire to be the highest-paid player in the world". The racing driver Michael Schumacher is also believed to earn in the region of \$25 million.

"I am happy," said Jordan, for whom the fee is but the start of his earnings. His annual income from sponsorship agreements and endorsement deals is put at about \$40 million. Jordan, whose Bulls' salary last year was only \$4 million, played an important part in helping Chicago to win this year's NBA championship.

The fantastic wealth of American sport outstrips the money paid to leading European sportsmen. In addition to the Jordan contract, star player Shaquille O'Neal of Orlando was reported to be considering a \$95.5 million offer to join the Los Angeles Lakers for seven years, and Miami was courting Juwan Howard of Washington with \$98 million over seven years.

Gary Payton agreed to play for the Seattle SuperSonics for seven years for \$77 million, while Don MacLean of the Denver Nuggets was said to be dissatisfied by a \$15.6 million contract and was looking elsewhere. Denver also said it could not pay the \$15 million a year demanded by another player, Dikembe Mutombo, who will now probably go elsewhere.



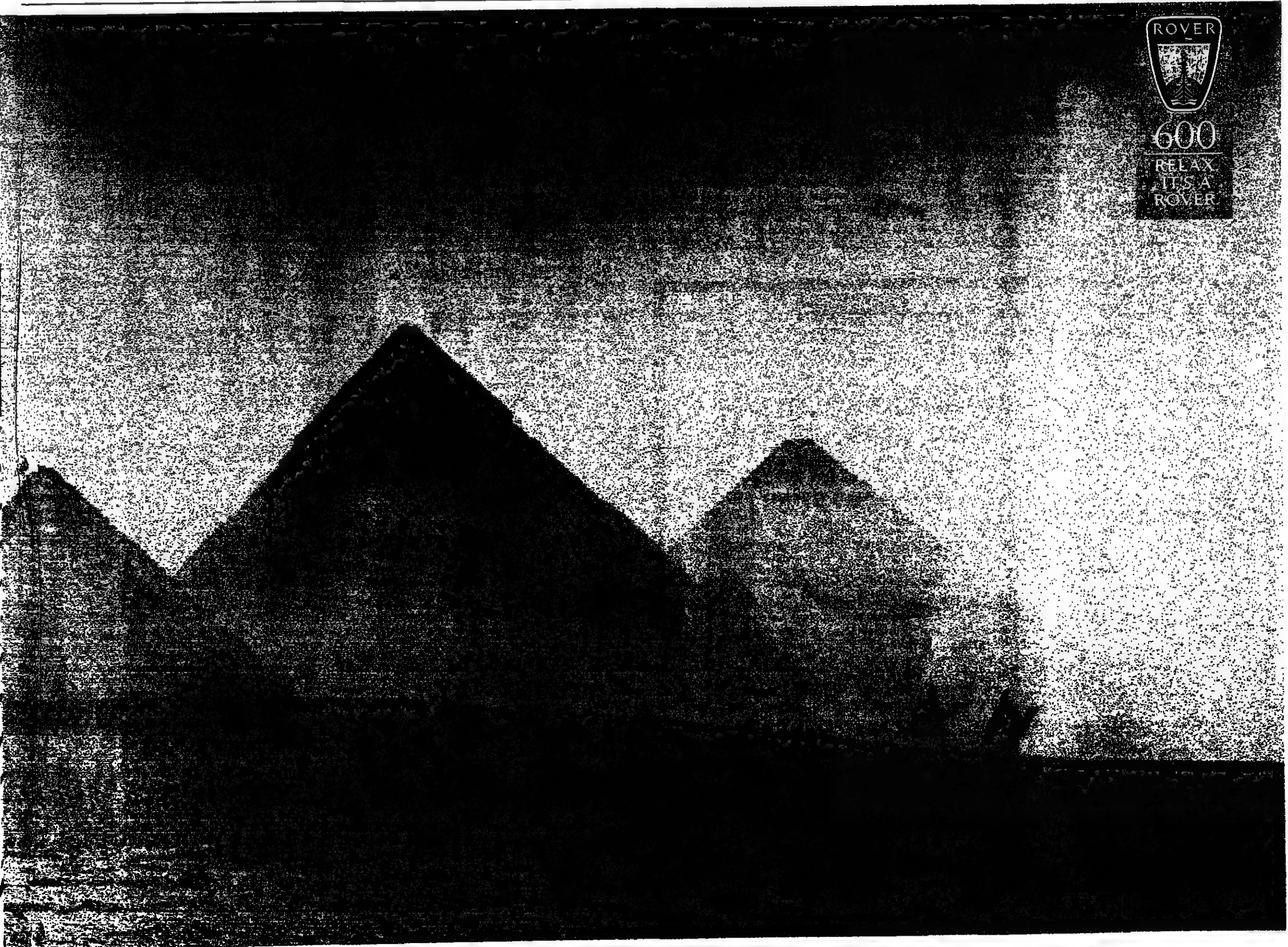
McVeigh: accused over bombing that killed 168



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# The dragonfly dowager

JOHN HOULIHAN



Miriam Rothschild has a passion for fleas, flowers and conservation and has now opened a dragonfly museum in the watermill at her home. Nigel Hawkes reports

Now is the time to be thinking dragonflies. Bright as enamel and swift as thought, they can be seen on sunny summer days darting about catching insects on the wing. As soon as the sun disappears they take their cue to vanish into the trees and sulk.

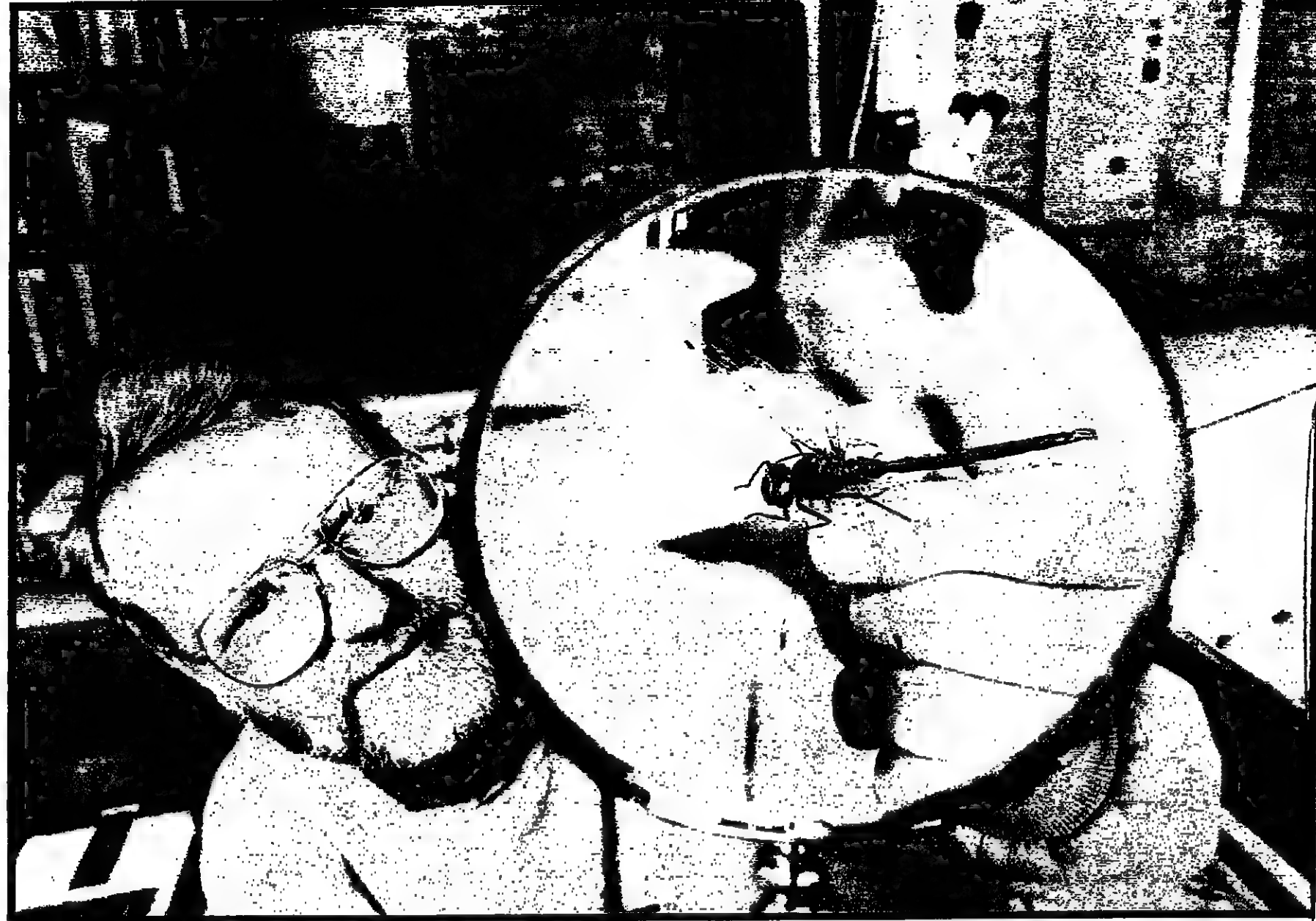
Last Saturday, the first dragonfly museum in Britain opened near Oundle, Northamptonshire. It is housed in a watermill on the estate of Ashton Wold, the home of Dr Miriam Rothschild for the past 88 years. She is famous for her scientific work on fleas, inheriting from her father a family failing for the creatures. She also inherited a passion for conservation that has turned the house into a nature reserve. Creepers clamber up the walls, over the roof, and down the other side. "People say to me 'Don't you think it's going to damage your roof?' I say, *après moi le déluge*... my children can find the water pouring down."

Great trees cast a heavy shade, while ground elder is positively encouraged. "Isn't it pretty when it flowers?" she says. The gardens, with their ranks of crumbling glasshouses, are used as trial beds for "Farmers' Nightmare" — a

mixture of wild flower seeds including poppies, cornflowers, corncockle and other species inimical to good farming practice, that she has raised and sells or gives away to like-minded people. The Prince of Wales sowed his drive at Highgrove with the mixture. The effect is magic.

I spoke to Dr Rothschild before she heard the sad news of the suicide of her nephew Amschel, who died in a Paris hotel room last Monday. Though triller than she would like, she was in excellent form, though it proved difficult to stick to dragonflies for long.

She is delighted by the museum, which contains a catholic range of curious things. One room is full of stuffed fish from the Rothschild estate in Tring, Hertfordshire, some as fat as barrels and all gloriously innocent of identification, while another corner is occupied by a wicker basket used by Japanese cormorant fishermen, and collected by Dr Rothschild herself. Not the least of the



Ruary Mackenzie-Dodds runs the new dragonfly museum at the home of his wife's aunt Miriam Rothschild, above left, near Oundle in Northamptonshire

pleasures is the watermill itself, converted to supply electricity to the house in 1900 and still containing the original machinery, in near-immaculate condition.

In charge is Ruary Mackenzie-Dodds, whose wife Kari is Dr Rothschild's niece. He earns a living training businessmen in the arts of presentation and negotiation, making him a highly effective front man for the dragonfly. Modern times have not been kind to the species, which needs ponds and wetlands to flourish.

"There used to be 42 species in the UK, now there are only 39," he says. "We want to show how wonderful they are, and how endangered. We also want to show how people can help — even digging a small pond and filling it with the right sort of plants can provide a home for dragonflies."

Into the river Mr Mackenzie-Dodds has built two platforms for watching the insects, since they are easier to see if you look back towards the bank. A microscope

connected to a TV screen is used to provide pictures of living dragonflies, zooming in on the details of their wings, watching a larva snatch greedily at a bloodworm, or breathing gently through its bottom. This odd technique also provides the larvae with propulsion since they can generate a jet of water through their backsides which they use to send themselves shooting forward.

Beautiful as they are, Dr Rothschild says — that dragonflies have some pretty nasty habits. One of them is sperm displacement. When a male impregnates a female, its version of foreplay consists of scraping away any sperm that may have been left by a previous suitor. This is a fairly commonplace behaviour in insects, designed to ensure that your genes and not another's are handed down to the next generation, but Dr Rothschild disapproves. "I'm against force," she says, fairly forcefully.

The dragonfly also has something in common with her beloved fleas, a protein called resilin. In dragonflies it forms the wing-hinge ligament, but it is also found

in the knees of fleas and the hooves of horses. Dr Rothschild says that it functions like a sorbo rubber ball. When compressed and suddenly released, it provides the oomph that enables a flea to make its prodigious jumps, out-accelerating any jet-propelled, she says, a flea can jump up to 30,000 times without stopping.

Dragonflies are also impressive performers. They have been timed at 40mph in Central Park, New York, but other entomologists believe they can reach 60mph at least. "They can cover 15 metres in less than a second from a standing start, hover, fly backwards, and turn in the own air-space," says Mr Mackenzie-Dodds.

Most of the dragonfly's life is not spent showing off in the air, but invisible under water. Typically, three years or more is spent in water as larvae, and a mere eight weeks flying about, finding a mate, laying eggs, and dying.

To preserve the dragonfly, we need to turn back the clock. The

loss of habitat, especially wetlands, is what does the damage, by denying places for the larval stage to live. "In East Anglia in 1630, there were 3,400sq km of wetland," says Mr Mackenzie-Dodds. "Today there are only ten."

Dr Rothschild has certainly done her bit for nature, sowing large parts of the Ashton Wold estate with seeds to create meadows full of wild flowers. One field contains 115 different species, including orchids, tiny wild geraniums, poppies and cornflowers. Over the estate as a whole she has 150 acres of wild flowers. When Dr Ghilleen France, director of Kew Gardens, came to visit, he stood still in one field and simply listened to the hum of insects, a sound that he hadn't heard since his childhood.

Although an accident 18 months ago has slowed her down, and the loss of sight in one eye ended 50 years of looking down microscopes, she still works as a scientist. "I've enjoyed it so much," she says. "It isn't scientific work,

it's scientific play. I'm still playing otherwise life would be so dull."

Currently, the objects of her pit are a glasshouse full of Monarch butterflies. She is curious to find out why it is that the female lays eggs only on certain plants, and then only on young leaves, not older ones. Her hypothesis is that leaves emit volatile substance that the butterflies recognise, and she is trying to identify them.

Before I go, she insists I see one of her wild meadows a step back into the countryside of the past. "Looks marvellous, doesn't it?" she says. "And you would be amazed how quickly the butterflies come back when you create a field like this."

Once, she says, she asked the scientist Kenneth Mellanby if he thought she would be able to recreate a medieval hay meadow. He said it was certainly possible, but it would take a thousand years. She proved it possible in less than a lifetime.

● The National Dragonfly Museum is at Ashton Mill, near Oundle, and is open until the end of September. Entry is £2 per person, with reductions for children.

**'They can cover 15m in under a second and fly backwards'**

**'Even a small garden pond can give them a home'**

## New tests could prove a breakthrough for transplant surgery

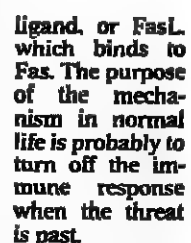
### How to beat rejection

THE ideal of the transplant surgeon is to beat rejection, not just to suppress it. Some recent experiments using a new technique have been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm because they seem to show that it can be done.

The team responsible, from the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, knew that there are pockets within the body where the immune system appears to nod off, allowing transplanted material a free run. Two of the safe havens are the eye and the testis. Corneal transplants work well, triggering no immune response; and so, surprisingly, do transplants of testicular material between unrelated males, though this has no clinical application.

The reason, according to research published in *Nature* and *Science* last year, is the presence of a cell-surface molecule known alternatively as CD95 or Fas, which has the ability to instruct immune cells to commit suicide.

The signal is actually sent by a messenger called the Fas



SCIENCE BRIEFING  
Nigel Hawkes

ligand, or FasL, which binds to Fas. The purpose of the mechanism in normal life is probably to turn off the immune response when the threat is past.

Since these reports appeared, various teams have been trying to modify transplants so that they express FasL, and thereby protect themselves. Last week's issue of *Science* announced the first success.

The Philadelphia team, led by transplant surgeon Henry

Lau, took islet cells from the pancreas of laboratory mice, and wrapped them in muscle genetically engineered to make FasL. The islet cells are the ones responsible for insulin, and their failure is the cause of insulin-dependent diabetes, a disease that affects millions of people around the world. Islet transplants that worked and dispensed with the need for daily insulin injections would control the disease better, avoiding many of the long-

term consequences, including blindness.

The results are certainly encouraging. The engineered islets were transplanted close to the kidneys in 31 diabetic mice, which were compared with 16 control mice, some of which were given plain islet, and some islets coated in unaltered muscle. The team found that the engineered islets lasted much longer, in a way that depended on the number of transplanted muscle cells: 10,000 cells extended islet life from 10 to 26 days, and two million got it up to more than 84 days.

This is a "stunning advance," Dr Douglas Gora of the La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology says in the same issue of *Science* — "the beginning of a new era in transplantation." Clearly, however, not everything is yet perfect. The islets lasted longer, but not indefinitely, probably because the muscle cells stopped producing FasL. So a better way of keeping the cells active will be needed.

## Dinosaurs with beaks

A RARE dinosaur skull found in Alberta has lent support to the idea that birds are the modern descendants of the dinosaurs, a leading Canadian researcher claims.

Dr Philip Currie, a palaeontologist from the Royal Tyrrell Museum in Alberta, has spent a year excavating a well-preserved skeleton of an ornithomimid, an ostrich-like dinosaur which flourished 75 million years ago.

Ornithomimids are a well-

known group, whose name (bird mimic reptiles) reflects their similarity to the ostrich. But the striking feature of the new find is that its beak shows evidence of keratin, the material that makes up the beaks of modern birds.

The Alberta ornithomimid is the first flesh-eating dinosaur showing clear evidence of a beak, Dr Currie says. The chances are that it didn't eat anything very big, feeding on a mixture of fruits, seeds, small vertebrates, amphibians and reptiles.

"It's one more line of evidence that shows how the transition took place from dinosaurs to birds," Dr Currie says of the find, which was made in Dinosaur Provincial Park, Alberta.

## Birth of the blue

MEXICAN scientists have discovered the secret of a blue pigment used by the Mayan culture that has no parallel in Europe or Asia. A clear sky-blue, the pigment was used in wall paintings and on ritual vessels such as incense burners. It survives exposure to acids, alkalis and solvents, and emerges fresh from 1,000 years of burial in the tropics.

The blue colour came from the indigo plant, but most of Maya Blue consisted of a fine-

grained white clay, especially palygorskite. Indigo is not acid-resistant, so the mystery was how the ancient Maya had managed to fix it in the clay matrix.

Now a team led by Dr. Jose-Jacaman of the National University of Mexico has shown that the pigment is a lattice structure three times larger than that expected palygorskite, because indigo molecules are interspersed in the lattice.

Tiny metal particles, also present, including iron and chromium, these had the effect of changing the optical properties of the clay base, giving the blue its intense colour. Now its secret is out, maybe somebody will make the pigment commercially.

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# I want to stay, but if I go I'd rather it was with dignity than grovelling

Yesterday's British Grand Prix may have marked Murray Walker's last TV appearance. Mary Riddell talks to the man who became a legend by never quite getting it right

It came as no surprise that Murray Walker's directions to his isolated home were incomprehensible. After several laps of the New Forest, almost necessitating a pit stop for new tyres, I finally managed to track him down. "You got lost?" said Murray, disheartened. "Where could you have gone wrong? I sweated blood trying to get the map I sent you just right."

Precise accuracy has, of course, never been the strongest suit of Britain's foremost racing commentator; a foible reflected by the inscription on his official fan-club T-shirt: "Unless I'm very much mistaken... Yes, I am very much mistaken."

But then, as he will tell you, the job is not half as easy as it looks. In a situation where (as Walker has pointed out) you can cut the tension with a cricket stump, unforced errors tend to follow. He has been known to shout: "He's in front of everyone in this race, apart from the two in front of him."

Yesterday he provided his customary guide to the British Grand Prix. As always, it was an interesting Silverstone performance. It may also have been his last. ITV, which won next year's Formula One rights from the BBC in a £60 million deal, is now considering applications from a host of wannabe commentators, and has intimated that he will be considered for his own job along with the rest of the field. "Anyone who has any pretensions is seeing that the stumbling block which has existed for so long — that's me — is now potentially out of the way," he said, "so they're whinging in their applications."

"I've got nothing to prove. If they want me, they will ask, and if they don't, I've had a bloody good innings. I've done it for nearly 50 years, and I'd rather go out with dignity than scabble and grovel around, even though I do passionately want to go on."

Among many things in Walker's favour is the fact that, at the age of 73, he has become a national institution, even to those who think that Formula One is a chain of cheap French motels.

As befits a commentator in the tradition of a Dan Maskell or a John Arlott, he is suitably autocratic. "Get the phone, could you, Mary?" he asked me, two minutes after recovering from the sad news that his map was unlikely to put Ordnance Survey out of business. "And if it's Ferrari, tell them I'm out."

He informed me that my borrowed Mercedes-Benz was an old man's car. More relevantly, he had told the company's top man the same thing. "You're not going to like this, Norbert, but I wouldn't drive one because, rightly or wrongly, I see myself as a sporty, young-at-heart chap."

Rightly or wrongly is one of

Walker's favourite phrases, designed to cover any lapses that may occur. Verbal mix-ups apart, he has had some conspicuous successes. Awarded an OBE in the Birthday Honours List (very satisfying. No — satisfying is too trite a word — rewarding and satisfying), he has also done a splendid job for pizza sales.

His recent television commercial, co-starring Damon Hill, was so successful that Australia and South Africa are considering launching the stuffed deep-frost model favoured by Walker so that they can use the commercial. Hill is said to be delighted.

"Damon wanted to lighten his image," said Walker. "That was one reason for doing it. He told me he knew he had this serious beetle-browed, uncommunicative look, but he isn't like that, really. He's extremely nice, good-humoured, bright, well-educated, thoughtful and personable. Last year he was overwrought and highly strung; now he has had a long think about himself and his mind, and he's calmer, cheerful, happier and more relaxed."

Walker has been described as sounding as though his trousers are on fire. The fact that, in adjectival terms, he also appears to be beating out the flames with a thesaurus, makes any conversation long-winded.

But behind the waffle is a more serious man. Sandhurst-trained to serve in a wartime tank regiment, he worked for 36 years in advertising: first in India, selling Aspro (to this day a useful antidote to a Walker commentary) and later on the management committee of an agency handling accounts that ranged from Mars to General Motors.

He was two years old when he was taken to his first Isle of Man TT race by his father, a motorcycle racer and a BBC commentator. He was five when a local policeman knocked on the door and told his mother: "Mrs Walker, your husband is dead. He was killed on the track this afternoon."

"My mother refused to believe it," he said, "and she was right. It was another Walker, killed on another racetrack. My father was well

known, and the police had assumed that it was him."

That early memory instilled in him the knowledge that no matter how much safer the sport became, no driver was immune to tragedy. "Of course I was deeply distressed when Ayrton Senna was killed, but not as much as I would have been if it wasn't always in the back of my mind that it could happen. I knew Senna that he was dead or dying. Professionalism takes over."

In a dangerous sport, his greatest blow was the death of James Hunt, his fellow-commentator, who died of a heart attack in his forties.

"I did dislike him at first, and I had every reason. At the first Monaco Grand Prix we did together, he was drunk when he arrived. He then drank one bottle of rosé and sent out for another."

"James was an eccentric, a rebel. But he was always a wonderful father, and when he got stuck into providing for his two sons, he changed. The nice, honest, open chap came out, and he was a joy to be with."

As for the new generation of drivers, they are, as he will admit, a pretty dull lot. "The sport is so money-orientated and demanding that there isn't any fun. The drivers hardly talk to each other. Even if they wanted to fraternise, they couldn't. There isn't time."

To Walker alone, it is still enormous fun. Even his wife, Elizabeth, dispensed with her consort role after 12 years of sitting in the car with the dog. "Don't misunderstand what I'm saying to you, dear, but I've had enough," she said and departed to improve her golf swing.

"I told her to do whatever makes her happy, and it works very well. To be honest, I wouldn't want her there. It's not that I'm not very fond of her, because I am. It's selfish, but I want to be able to concentrate 100 per cent on the job."

One wonders what might befall Walker should his concentration not be on full throttle, but he claims never to have made a truly awful gaffe on air. Nor, despite his encyclopaedic knowledge, has he ever managed to pick the first three in the pre-race BBC sweep.

It will therefore come as no surprise to Hill that Walker considered him pretty much a cert to win at Silverstone.

In fact, Hill came off the track before the race was half over, despite Walker's prediction that he should win "because of his fitness and attitude, because he had won six races out of nine, because there are 90,000 people behind him... because, because his calmness has had the opposite of whatever a vicious circle effect is on him; a benign circle effect, I suppose."

One hopes that the benign circle effect prevails at ITV. Walker would be a tough act to follow.



Murray Walker: "If ITV want me, they will ask. I've had a bloody good innings and I've got nothing to prove — I've done it for nearly 50 years" Photograph by Chris Harris

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# When Today comes on, the family breakfast table falls silent

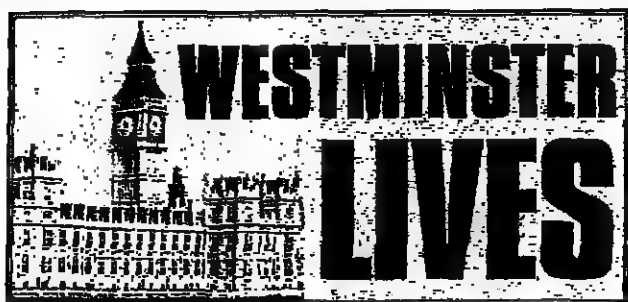
It is hard to separate problems caused by being the son of the Home Secretary from those which my father would give me if he worked as a mechanic in the local garage. I am not sure if they are related to his job, or simply his personality.

My inability to win an argument against him, for example, might be the same if he did not have the benefit of regular training in the House of Commons. And I might also have to suffer from a constant surveillance of my expenditure plans, even if my father was not part of a Cabinet devoted to similar aims. But there are some undeniable stresses and strains for a politician's son.

The most common difficulty is the amount of time which Parliament demands. My father entered politics when I was seven, so neither my sister nor I missed out on bedtime stories or lullabies, which were a speciality. If he had become an MP earlier, these would have been impossible.

Weekday evenings are filled by work or appointments and rarely come to a close before eleven, on a good night. However, we have tried to work around this by making breakfast a cast-iron family engagement.

These daily glimpses over cereal and toast lead up to the weekend, which provides the best opportunity for the family to get together. While constituency surgeries and dinner commitments cur heavily into the weekend, just as the papers tend to dominate breakfast, what is important is simply knowing that the whole family is together in the same house. My father is



THE HOME SECRETARY'S SON

**Nick Howard** tells how a minister's life always has the power to destroy his family peace. Main pictures: Gill Allen



unusual in his ability to work with the family around him in the sitting room. Even if he is bent over his red boxes, the television could be on and my sister and I talking in the same room.

But politics always holds the power to swallow a day. Sunday lunchtimes are a particular danger zone, with *On the Record* often threatening to take priority. And the *Today* programme on Radio 4 regularly makes all conversation impossible. I can be in the middle of explaining why my driving instructor thinks I ought to cancel my test, and Dad will say: "Hold on — I

must just listen to this bit." This is a familiar signal that the remainder of the breakfast will be finished in silence.

It is rare for any of our times together to pass without a measure of concern, fury, or delight at the tactics of the other parties. And there is always further tension caused by the continual need for political decision and action. The phone calls demanding this come at all hours.

However, we have grown so used to disruption that any other pattern would seem unnatural. It is not so much the effect on our family life which troubles me, but instead

the indirect consequences of being a politician's son, which are impossible to see coming.

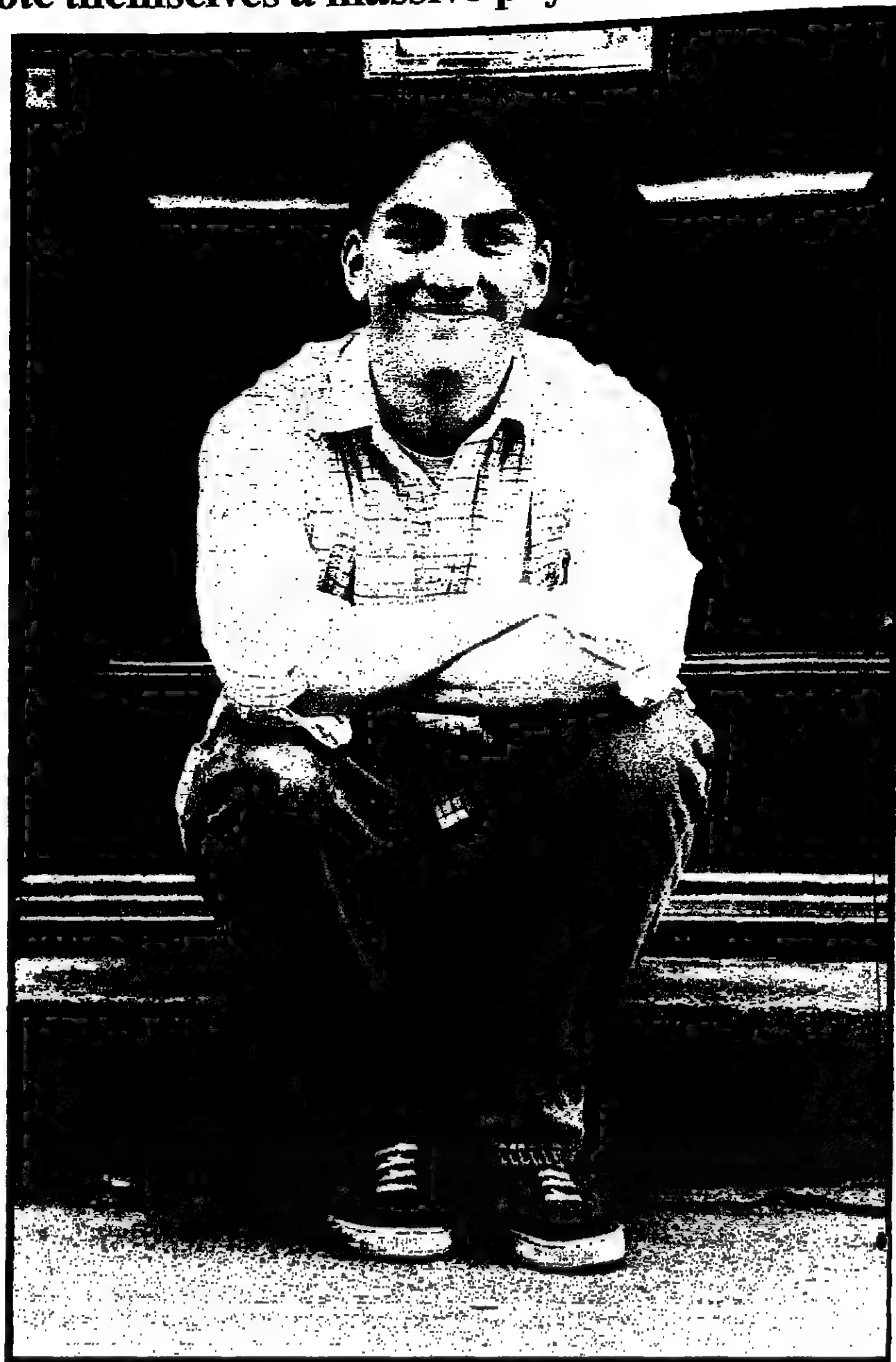
Such as the time a journalist from the *Mirror* called at quarter past seven in the morning and told me that the paper had full details of my "cocaine seizure" the weekend before. Apparently I had spent the night being stomach-pumped in the Westminster Hospital after a wild binge.

I thought that I had spent the evening watching a play in *Oxford with Friends*. She said that the story came from one of the paper's very best sources, which makes me wonder what their less well-respected contacts might produce.

I had imagined that becoming a student would expose me to a range of attacks about my father's policies. But apart from one tutor, who often tells me that he's "gone just too far this time", these are rare.

My sister suffered more when she was at school, and was subjected to political sarcasm from one teacher. After a time she decided to fight back, and collected ammunition and checked facts at breakfast, perhaps putting a start to a long political future.

All this would be much harder to bear if we did not agree with the broad thrust of my father's views. If I thought that his decisions were damaging the country, I would be unable to defend his position, and it would be impossible to be proud of him. Such a situation would make the trials of being the son of a Cabinet minister far more than the occasional inconveniences they are at present.



Nick Howard: "I'm talking about my driving lessons, and Dad will say: 'Hold on — I must just listen to this bit'"

## Is it worth all the effort?

Young MPs arriving at the House of Commons for the first time could be forgiven for thinking that they had finally emerged from the hard slog of the constituency to the sunny political uplands of Westminster.

Just to get this far, he — or more rarely she — will have had to convince their local party bosses that they would be the ideal candidate, that they won't embarrass them with sleazy stories, and that they will toe the constituency line. If a Tory, they will speak with enthusiasm about castration for rapists. If Labour, they will say their grandmother has been on the waiting list for a hip replacement for ten years.

To get elected, they will have gone to every village fête, salmon and strawberry party and pub quiz night, while trying to hold down another job. The election itself will have been a three-week nightmare of frenetically knocking on doors during the day and watching their party leaders put their feet in it on television in the evenings.

If they win, they will euphorically promise their partner that finally there will be time to bathe the children before votes in the evening and take them to Alton Towers during the long summer holidays. The new MP can give up his old day job. Politics is now his profession, rather than obsession.

They will be confident that the hours are far better than they used to be. There are now hardly any late sittings. You usually don't need to be in the House until Tuesday afternoon for Prime Minister's Questions, and the main business will be through by late Thursday afternoon. Other reforms have ensured that even the most junior MP now gets an office with a television link to the chamber, a comfy couch and at least a shared secretary. But as Alex Carlile — who after 15 years as an MP is standing down at the next general election because of his daughter's long-term illness — knows, your life is never your own or your family's.

### HARD TIMES IN THE HOUSE

Once they have mastered the arcane rules of the House, there is the necessity of getting to know the other MPs, cliques and clubs. For any chance of promotion they will also need to catch the eye of the whips.

It is vital to put in the hours in the tearoom and be seen buying your round in the bar at night. Tories will need to join a dining club. For Labour MPs, it will be called a supper club.

There are often votes between seven and 11pm, which means that MPs must be able to run back to Westminster within eight minutes when the division bell rings.

During the day they have to answer letters. In 1970 only 7,000 letters entered the Commons each day; now it is 40,000.

A young MP may think that he has the whole morning at his disposal. He doesn't. A group of local businessmen or schoolchildren will probably arrive for a tour of Westminster. Then there are the lobby groups that increasingly want to bend members' ears — not to mention the demands of journalists.

As they get more senior, MPs may want to sit on select committees, which can involve hours of preparation before spending long mornings or afternoons quizzing witnesses over defence budgets or the Child Support Agency. Then there are party policy committees.

By Thursday night they should be finished, but increasingly, if MPs are at all conscientious, or worried about their majority, they will spend the whole of Friday holding surgeries to listen to their constituents' problems.

Saturday could be a barn dance because they take the children to because it might make a good photo opportunity. They will be rung by the local press on Sunday over some current issue.

To make matters worse, their partner now often has a career and cannot be expected to help out licking envelopes

and holding coffee mornings.

For many families, the only justification for the chaos caused to home life is if the parliamentary partner succeeds in climbing the greasy

pole. As Clementine Churchill told Winston after years spent in the wilderness on the backbenches: "Unless you become Prime Minister, you will have sacrificed our family for nothing."

ALICE THOMSON

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## political family life from Nick Howard, Annabel Heseltine and Christine Hamilton



Annabel Heseltine has learnt to fight her own battles and has no doubt who was responsible for teaching her

## 'I'd stand my ground but he was often right'

## THE DAUGHTER

It was a shock to learn that not everyone worshipped my father the way I did, says Annabel Heseltine



Michael Heseltine with Annabel

There is a photograph in my mother's desk of a tall young man wearing an old, thick blue sweater, some ill-fitting cords and a misshapen tweed trilby from which his hair sticks out like a scarecrow. There's a smidgen of earth wiped across his brow and he is smiling happily. My father had been chopping wood in the garden of a cottage we rented when he was MP for Tavistock. I was two and he was just my father, nothing else.

To me, my childhood seemed ordinary. Memories of being taught to swim in the estuary near our cottage, practising his belief in incentives my father bribed me with shillings to go a little further each time. He taught me the colours of birds' eggs, how to ride a bike and look after animals. When our guinea pigs all caught ringworm, my father, overriding the protests of our cook, Mrs Kirkham, who considered the kitchen her domain, disinfected all 19 of them in the kitchen sink. I dreaded his concerned lectures when I was in trouble, but sometimes even he was not proof against human foibles. Once, in church, under the vicar's gaze — and my mother's far more terrifying frown — we caught each other's eye and spent the service stifling giggles.

But living in the family of a prominent politician brought a catalogue of untypical memories, too. As a child I got used to famous names walking through the house and occasionally was allowed to accompany my father while he was working. Not that I always appreciated my luck.

As Minister for Transport, one of his duties was to open new motorways. Sometimes he would take one of us with him. As the eldest I remember him cutting the red ribbon to open the M4 — Alexandra, my young sister, remembers the M5 — but I disgraced myself by swapping the silver pair of scissors afterwards for a schoolfriend's comic.

When I was ten I was shattered to discover that my father might lose his job in the pending election. Elections were fun times when we were allowed to travel around on the top of a Land Rover and squeak through excited giggles into a loudspeaker "Vote for Daddy". But now it seemed that "Daddy" might lose. It was his fortieth birthday and, to me, that was old. Tearfully, I offered to give him back my pocket money. To his credit he kept a straight face as he gently explained that his job was safe.

We knew that our father was always there. He always kissed us goodnight, even if, after a late-night sitting in the House, his shadowy presence was announced by the dawn chorus. We grew used to the empty seat by my mother at school plays, and cherished the occasional letter in his unrecognisable handwriting. He generally made it for speech days and, if he couldn't, well, we weren't alone. Aged

an adolescent I cursed my luck in having as a father a man who made a living out of public speaking. While I winced with self-conscious pride when he came on the box in the JCR at university, getting him off the podium at home was probably the hardest part of growing up. When he received so much respect and admiration from those around, it was hard, sometimes, to stand my ground. He always had an answer and infuriatedly I had to acknowledge that he was often right.

Never more so than when he came to boyfriends, over whom he kept a discreet but watchful eye, groaning inwardly but smiling on the surface. Initially he enforced a curfew but later, careful to avoid rebellion, invited them to lunch. I have often wondered how they viewed this occasion. Recently, one confessed: "It wasn't exactly an interview but I felt apprehensive. In the event, your father was inscrutable. I got the impression that all he was concerned about was whether I could put a smile on his daughter's face and look after her."

Sunday lunch has been given a special significance by our father in his desire to keep the family together. While he may be working 14 hours a day during the week, and arrives home every weekend with a dispatch case or two, meal times are reserved for the family. Even now, at least two of us, with our respective partners, descend on our Oxfordshire home for the Sunday joint and a good Burgundy.

If we seem close it is because of my parents' efforts to keep us that way, and not a little because we are the family of a prominent politician. During the premiership elections nearly six years ago, we were isolated by the media to such an extent that we all moved back home. I remember my father looking around one lunchtime, grateful that we were there, and sympathising with Edward Heath who, having never had a family, had had to bear the pressure of such days alone. There are times when I grit my teeth as a thirtysomething career woman, it is irritating to be introduced as Michael Heseltine's daughter. I have learnt to fight my own battles, to stand my ground — where did I learn that, I wonder?

Now other photographs have joined the one in my mother's desk. Each one tells its own story, a moment of pain or happiness — his heart attack, my sister's wedding — but it is still that photograph of a dishevelled gardener with a profound love of nature, ready to listen to our problems, which means most to me. And if, as time has passed, he is often busy or in meetings, we — my brother, sister and I — know that come the weekend our father can be found somewhere in the garden poring over a bud, or dreaming of the next stage of his arborum.

## We are consumed by politics

## THE MP'S WIFE

Christine Hamilton tells Jason Cowley about the satisfaction and the stress

There are, I think, three kinds of political wife. I consider myself to be the first kind: someone who gets stuck in and does whatever the job demands. The second kind are women like Cherie Blair, who get on with their own lives and pursue separate careers. The third kind are the unhappiest, since they want to lead a normal family life and cannot understand why they never see their husbands. These are the marriages that suffer most.

Much has been made of Westminster as a hotbed of lust and intrigue. Of course, MPs fall — they are human. But for every one MP falling foul of the charms of a pretty secretary there are two businessmen doing the same.

If, as an MP, you can't afford to live nearby, you will have to spend most evenings in the House. You will be constantly on call and seldom get home before midnight. If you live out of town, or represent a constituency a long way from London, it will be even harder to maintain a normal family life.

I am luckier than most wives because I work as secretary to my husband, Neil Hamilton, and see him every day. In many ways, we lead

an intensely incestuous life. I have worked for 26 years in the Commons and have worked for him since we married in 1983. I know everything that he is doing. I read his letters, answer his phone, organise his diary.

I know this arrangement sounds like a recipe for divorce but it works for us. We have lunch together, we go to functions together, we spend weekends in the constituency in Tatton, Cheshire, together. We are rarely apart. I couldn't imagine what it would be like to say goodbye to him in the morning and then not see him for days on end. I feel I am a better wife because I am his secretary and a better secretary because I am his wife.

Our life is made easier by the fact that we decided not to have children. We didn't make this decision because we thought they would be incompatible with a successful career but because we simply didn't want them. I know those MPs who have young children experience enormous difficulties. It must be a great deprivation not seeing your children as they grow up.

There are still immense strains and stresses on us. Neil is currently suing *The Guardian* for libel. The whole thing has been a bitter blow to us, but we feel we have right on our side. We have also been there before: in October 1984 we successfully sued the BBC for libel. That this should have happened to us again makes you think that you are the victim of some sinister plot. But, of course, it's

nothing of the kind. It's simply bad luck. Experiences like this bring you together.

In order to clear his name, Neil has had to resign as a minister at the Department of Trade and Industry. While this means that he now has more spare time, it also means that he is in a less influential position. It is important for Neil that his ideas are represented. He entered politics not because he wanted to be in the Cabinet but because he had a set of core beliefs and principles that he wanted to express.



Christine Hamilton

I think it is true to say that all political careers end in tears. This is why it is important to have outside interests. When we are at home, we never discuss politics. Anyway, I know what he thinks and he knows what I think. The job consumes our lives. Although we have a safe seat, we spend most weekends in our Cheshire constituency and it is rare to wake up knowing that the whole day is free. Yet, despite the immense frustrations, a life in politics is hugely challenging and rewarding. I wouldn't have it any other way.

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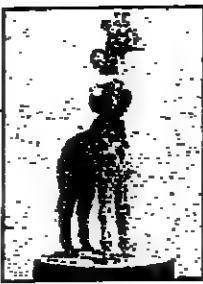
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**OPERA**  
Andrew Davis conducts Glyndebourne's first staging of Berg's *Lulu*  
OPENS: Tonight  
REVIEW: Wednesday



**VISUAL ART**  
The Saatchi Gallery puts the intriguing figures of Stephen Balkenhol on show  
OPEN: Now  
REVIEW: Tomorrow



**THEATRE**  
No Hepburn available, but the Manchester Royal Exchange stages *The Philadelphia Story*  
OPENS: Tomorrow  
REVIEW: Thursday



**BOOKS**  
Controversial Sixties shrink R.D. Laing is assessed in two new books  
IN THE SHOPS: Now  
REVIEW: Thursday

## Making hits out of myths

PARAM VIR's two one-act pieces were commissioned by the Munich Biennale, and first performed there and in Amsterdam in 1992: Almeida Opera gave the first British performances on Thursday. There is a hint of the cross-cultural in Vir's musical language — he was born in Delhi in 1952 — to add spice to an idiom neither conservative nor challengingly modernist. His music will terrify nobody who can take Britten or Maxwell Davies, and will please those who share his delight in the sheer beauty of sound.

More important, Vir knows which instruments to use when accompanying the human voice. Virtually every word was easily audible on Thursday, and the Almeida is by no means an easy

### Snatched by the Gods/ Broken Strings Almeida

space in this respect — especially with the massed forces (comparatively speaking) of the London Sinfonietta and two banks of percussion. Markus Stenz's expert conducting was a great asset.

*Snatched by the Gods* is to a libretto by William Radice based on a ballad by Rabindranath Tagore. A boat carrying pilgrims to a Hindu festival is hit by a storm: a child who joined at the last minute is thought to have been cursed by his widowed mother and is sacrificed for the greater good. It is a chilling piece, calmly laid out, expertly paced over just 50 minutes. The mother is rather surprisingly denied the last word, but there was enough in Susan Roberts's interpretation earlier to suggest instability. Young Ben De'Ath gave a supremely touching performance as her initially cheerful, ultimately bemused child.

*Broken Strings* (libretto by David Rudkin after a Buddhist legend) tells of a competition for court composer. An insufferably arrogant young virtuoso (Stephen Rooke) loses out to a clapped-out old codger (Richard Suart) whose strings keep breaking but who still conjures up sound visions of an Elephant (rhythm), a Fish (harmony) and a Peacock (melody). The tone is agreeable light, and no opera that has Nuala Willis impersonating an elephant can be all bad.

Both are unobtrusively but skilfully directed by David Farr. There are repeats this week. Warmly recommended.

RODNEY MILNES

## DANCE: Anthony Dowell tells Debra Craine about his ten years running the Royal Ballet



Anthony Dowell is actually looking forward to the Royal Ballet losing its home when the Royal Opera House closes for its massive programme of renovation next year

These are turbulent days for the Royal Opera House. A year from now, the house will close for its controversial redevelopment, and both the opera and the ballet will start a two-year existence on the road. Before then there are the problems leading up to closure: redundancies to be sorted out, a nasty elitist image to be overcome, all that lottery cash to be justified. Not the best of times to be marking your tenth anniversary as artistic director of the Royal Ballet.

It was in 1986 that Anthony Dowell, one of the greatest stars ever produced by the Royal Ballet, moved into the director's office. Since then he has endured a tightening of the financial noose, seen much of the ballet's royal audience driven away by high ticket prices at Covent Garden, and become inured to criticism of his artistic policies. It hasn't exactly been a golden age for the Royal Ballet's golden boy. But Dowell is not about to call it quits.

There are changes on the horizon, and Dowell has his eye set on them. There will soon be a new team in charge at the Royal Opera House: Peter Gummner becomes chairman of the board in September and Genista McIntosh takes up her post

## The decade of living dangerously

as chief executive a few months later. And when the refurbished house reopens for the millennium, the Royal Ballet will be a full-time resident of Covent Garden, with offices and five studios at its disposal, no longer having to commute between rehearsals in Baron's Court and performances in central London.

"I look forward to these new appointments," Dowell says. "Peter Gummner was very fired up by the ballet when he came to visit us in rehearsal at the school; and Genista McIntosh is first and foremost a theatre person, which I think is a very big plus. The biggest plus for us is that we will live over the shop for the first time in our history."

Dowell has also been fine-tuning plans for the company's first season

after the Opera House closes. The ballet is scheduled to perform in four London venues — the Albert Hall, the Festival Hall, the Coliseum and the Barbican — that should account for about 100 performances a year, roughly the same number that the company currently gives in London. But there will be a difference. "There will hopefully be a public who will come to see us but who would never have come to the Opera House. There will be a greater number of tickets at lower prices. The opportunity will be there to develop new audiences; that's the exciting part about it."

There will be no large-scale regional touring, because of the cost, but there will be a greater emphasis on the company's Dance Bites tours, which regularly provide a forum for

more experimental work. And, while the Albert Hall will get the big classics, a more intimate venue such as the Barbican could bring the best of Dance Bites to London.

Closure could also give the Royal Ballet a taste of life free from the shackles of its opera bedfellows. It's the opera, after all, that gets first call on resources at Covent Garden and, despite the apparent willingness of those in charge to give the ballet an equal footing, this has somehow never happened. Is it now time to think about declaring independence from the Royal Opera House?

"No. Especially not now, when we are about to move in and have residence. Madam [Dame Ninette de Valois] always felt it was very important that we should have a place in the major opera house of

Britain. There's something about a great theatre with great traditions. Old theatres have wonderful ghosts; I've always felt they contribute something to a performance."

It's still an opera house, though, isn't it? "Perhaps I wouldn't be against changing the name," he smiles. "Maybe that's something to look at once we get our foot firmly in the door."

In the meantime, there is still one more season to go in the old house. It opens on October 18 with an all-Ravel mixed bill: new one-act pieces by Glen Tetley and Ashley Page come later on. There are no new full-length ballets, but Kenneth MacMillan's *Prince of the Pagodas* is finally getting the revival it's been promised for years.

Dowell is also pursuing the company's new relationship with the American choreographer Twyla Tharp. Her *Mr. Worldly Wise*, which is being performed in the current season, has been such a success that Dowell has decided to bring in her 1976 hit, *Push Comes to Shove*. It worked for American Ballet Theatre then; it should do the same for Covent Garden.

● The Royal Ballet summer season opens at Covent Garden (0171-304 4000) on Wednesday with *Manon*

## POP: Expatriate Americans get down; plus, the Dean Martin of grunge

### Ain't nothin' but a frat party

TIRELESS American rock combo, staggeringly successful at home, seeks place in British market. No image, unmemorable name, possibly related to long-haired ancestors of 1970s. Will go anywhere to play live. Own devoted audience.

A marketing man in the fashion-obsessed British music industry could come out in hives at the thought of translating the Dave Matthews Band into English. Since 1994 their catholic take on the American rock tradition, fuelled by endless road work, has brought them millions of album sales there, first with *Under the Table and*

Dave Matthews  
Band  
Empire, W12

*Dreaming* and now *Crash*. Their latest visit to England met with a tumultuous response, but the most cursory glance at the behaviour of this foaming crowd revealed the caveat. The audience was, without exaggeration, 90 per cent American teens and early twenties, all getting down to some serious partying even if that meant talking loudly and swaying dangerously rather than paying any respectful

attention. Such unfettered antics made the limes feel like intruders in this altered State.

Again, that was not the problem of mild-mannered Matthews and his men, who went about producing their full-flavoured stew of rock, folk and jazz ingredients with many a long solo or extended jam. The new album's *Too Much* and *So Much to Say* are prime examples of the band's tenacious up-beat style, with Leroy Moore's splendid saxophones to the fore. Elsewhere, Boyd Tinsley's electric and acoustic violins provided another unusual dimension, while Matthews delivered the soul-searching vocal intro-

spection. "My head won't leave my head alone," he sang on *Rhyme & Reason*, one of many tracks from *Under the Table and Dreaming* that the members of this frat party knew word for word.

Such a well-stocked library of musical quotations meant that the band came off one minute like the Allman Brothers, another like Pearl Jam or Counting Crows, the next as the Charlie Daniels Band, but always as their own creative entity. Everyman rock in the best sense, with deep roots and tall branches, I hope they won't go over our heads.

PAUL SEXTON

## Non-stop exotic cabaret

GREG DULLI, the singer and guitarist of the Afghan Whigs, was once dubbed "the Dean Martin of grunge", which gives a fairly accurate indication of where his band have come from as well as hinting at how stylish an entertainer he might one day become.

The acclaimed 1993 album *Gentlemen* showed that this quartet from Cincinnati, Ohio, had strayed a long way from their grunge beginnings and

Afghan Whigs  
Forum, NW5

that Dulli had developed into a talented songwriter — a reputation further enhanced by this year's *Black Love* album.

Starting with *Black Love*'s opening track, *Crime Scene Part One*, the Whigs' regular line-up was strengthened by cello, percussion and piano. It was immediately apparent just how good a live band they have become, with Dulli and Rick McCollum playing guitars against each other, while bassist John Curley and drummer Paul Buchignani held the whole thing together, allowing for the embellishments over the top.

When the band's roadie, Doug Falsetti, played percussion, he gave the songs an even more primal twist. He

also sang backing vocals in a pitch that did such justice to his surname that the audience strained their heads to see where the "female" singer was standing.

The Afghan Whigs have made a habit of including snatches of other bands' songs in their own, so it was no surprise to hear the Rolling Stones' *Gimme Shelter* rumbling into *The Doors' The End*.

Now completely fired up, Dulli began to take on the persona of a Southern preacher and, by the end of the set, the show had turned into a modern day soul revue, complete with boogie-woogie piano, grungy guitars, funky rhythms and a huge section from the Supremes' *Where Did Our Love Go?* Dulli is definitely taking a stab at showbiz immortality.

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## Matthew Parris



### Exposing the indignity of MPs is too easy. Explaining the dignity of strippers is more serious work

Last Wednesday night, I kept watch at the Commons as MPs divested themselves of their dignity. Then I went to a pub in Limehouse where five amateur male strippers divested themselves of their clothes.

Three modern types: the MP, the stripper and the columnist. Who demeans himself most? After a week-end's reflection I should like to enter a plea for the first two.

What I watched of the Commons debate on salary and perks attained the unusual double of being both painful and dull. The debate began after my normal press deadline, so I devoted my Commons sketch to the original debate on MPs' pay, when, 85 years ago, all the same arguments were advanced on both sides. But I hung around at Westminster for the evening with thoughts of writing a second sketch for the final editions of *The Times*. With tedious argumentation still in progress at 10.30pm, I dropped the plan.

Besides, my heart was not in it. Mocking MPs is easy, and a number of us make good livings doing so. But to ask a professional sketchwriter to mock MPs debating their own perks and pay is rather like asking a deep-sea diver to fetch a 50p coin dropped in the shallow end of the municipal swimming pool. Where's the challenge?

Nothing could be simpler than to satirise a well-heeled MP with a posh accent blustering away about his duty to his constituents, his gas-guzzling Range Rover reclassified as a charity, his golfing in the people's cause. Pleas of hardship from people wearing cufflinks are inherently funny. Politicians' protestations about the skill needed for a job which seems to consist of insulting each other after lunch ring false. So read *Hansard*: it's enough of a joke, unadorned.

And something else stayed my pen. I cannot forget that the day I quit Parliament my salary doubled and my workload halved. Nobody can make me stand up in public and justify my salary as a journalist, thank heavens. Nobody satirises my expenses claims. Nobody follows me with notebooks to gay pubs to splash my story across the pages of the *News of the World*.

With that happy thought, I took myself to *The White Swan* to join a group of friends. It was after 11pm, and Wednesday was Mr Amateur Strip Night.

Reader, stay your beating heart: I did not enter this competition. I should have no problem taking my clothes off, but what I simply could not do — not for any prize — would be to dance around, thrust my pelvis provocatively, or indeed at all, and roll my eyes. Five brave fellows, however,

were prepared to try. The winner (by audience acclamation) was to take £75.

I think Dave (we shall call him Dave) was a bit unlucky. His leather trousers were fetching but hard to remove with a single sweep, and he was quite unprepared for the technical fault which cut the music just as he was attempting to drop a sock. There is no way a man can take his socks off slinkily, even to music.

Steve stripped next. He would have been more at home stripping paint. After that, Mike executed an extraordinary party trick about which the less said the better. Like an MP increasing his own pay, Mike did it because he could. A Canadian, Pierre, proved that Canadians undressed are no different from anyone else. Finally a Brazilian, Paulo, strutted his stuff. Brazilians are shameless.

The White Swan's atmosphere on a Wednesday night is jocular rather than sleazy, surprisingly innocent and with more of the aspects of a rugby club than most gay men would care to acknowledge. It is interesting (in more than the obvious way) to compare male with female strippers. Women are better at creating a complete performance in which nakedness is simply the final stage of an act which builds up gradually, and the allure of which consists in the entirety. But a man

in boxer shorts is not naked at all, and without them he is completely naked. The first nine-tenths of a male strip, therefore, are incidental and hard to invest with drama. The final tenth is the thing he doesn't really want to do, and tends to be performed like a tooth extraction.

A man feels profoundly, instinctively protective of his private parts and it is almost a reflex to hide, to cover and to guard. To turn the removal of your pants into an art form goes against the grain, and tends to be accomplished with an unspoken "let's bite the bullet and get this over with".

Paolo and Mike were declared joint winners and shared the £75. The evening had been fun. I calculated that it was at almost exactly the point when Mike was performing the astonishing trick about which we do not speak that MPs were voting themselves the astonishing increase in salary about which we do. Mike got £37.50 for the risk he took, and harmed nobody. Your MP got £9,000 extra for a job whose attendant risk is derision and insecurity.

Your columnist simply watched. He took no risks. He is well remunerated. He does not have to submit himself to election, and nobody would pay him to take his clothes off. He is in no position to mock.

The day that I quit as an MP, my salary doubled and my workload halved

Removing the title HRH from the Princess of Wales, is a decision based on poor advice

## Diana may get her title back in the end

What is one to make of the removal in the divorce settlement of the title "Her Royal Highness" from Diana, Princess of Wales? The Duke of Windsor was always bitter that his duchess was not allowed this title. That decision did more than anything else to poison relations between George VI and Edward VIII after the abdication. Has the same mistake been made again? Perhaps Diana has more sense than to resent it, but it looks mean and ill-judged. The advice behind this mistake seems to have come from both Prince Charles and the Queen's ever-unfortunate Private Secretary, Sir Robert Fellowes.

The title is one of those which have no constitutional meaning at all. It has no statutory basis, and is awarded or withdrawn purely at the will of the monarch. Its origin is rather obscure. Samuel Johnson in his *Dictionary*, 1755, defines "Highness" as "the title of princes, anciently of kings", and this seems to be correct. "Highness" was used to refer to the Tudor monarchs, including Queen Elizabeth, and to the early Stuarts, but the term "Royal Highness" does not seem then to have existed, either as a title of the monarch or for other members of the Royal Family. It is not used of James I's son, Henry Prince of Wales, nor, I think, of Charles I as Prince of Wales after Henry's death.

Cromwell obviously could not call himself "Royal". The title "Highness" was usurped by Oliver and Mrs Cromwell when he was the Lord Protector. In the middle of the 17th century, "Highness" seems to have been a quasi-republican substitute for "Majesty". If Britain ever were to have an elected president, one can imagine that the formal address would again be "Your Highness", as it plainly could not be "Your Majesty".

The first use that Johnson could find of "Your Royal Highness" is

taken from the late-17th-century poet Laureate, John Dryden: "Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in Your Royal Highness." I have not been able to trace this quotation — Johnson does not give detailed references — but it can apply only to one of the two daughters of King James II, Mary and Anne. In other sources, the earliest use of the title I can find is in an undated manuscript presentation of a book published in 1693, "To Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne of Denmark". HRH was undoubtedly used of Queen Anne in the years before she came to the throne.

Perhaps this crossover of the title from the monarch to other members of the Royal Family first occurred in the period after Queen Mary's death in 1694, when Anne was not only the heiress presumptive to the throne, but had a better title to it by descent than her brother-in-law, King William III. By the 18th century, the title was certainly being applied to other members of the Royal Family. After 1728, the authorised form of the prayer for the 11th day of June, the day on which George II began his happy reign, included a blessing on "Their Royal Highnesses Frederick, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, the issue of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family".

By the end of the 19th century there had been a more serious attempt at definition. In 1898, *Whitaker's Titled Persons* ruled that "In present usage,

all sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the sovereign are regarded as of the 'Blood Royal' and designated 'Royal Highness', which is bestowed also upon grandchildren if they are the offspring of sons; but nephews, nieces and cousins, in common with the children of daughters are addressed as 'Highness' only."

Neither this definition nor George V's attempted codification of 1917 has stood the test of time. The title "Highness" seems no longer to exist.

William Rees-Mogg

nor perhaps does the formal category of "Blood Royal". Even the 1900 *Whitaker's Almanack* gives a list of the members of the Royal Family who were then Royal Highnesses which does not quite fit the definition. In the last years of Queen Victoria's reign, if the *Almanack* is correct, the only Royal Highnesses were her nine children (not their spouses or the grandchildren), plus two cousins, the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland. Even Princess Alexandra, though married to the Prince of Wales and shortly to be Queen, is not listed as HRH, though Prince Albert

Queen Victoria's Prince Consort, is listed as "His late Royal Highness". Neither of them were technically of the "Blood Royal". In the late 19th century, the House of Hesse seems also to have used the style HRH for the Grand Duke and his Consort, but that presumably, despite the close links to our Royal Family, was a Hessian rather than a British title.

It is all a great muddle, with various titles, including HRH and the humbler "Highness" chasing various degrees of relationship to the sovereign. It seems probable that the title "Your Royal Highness" does not of itself confer precedence, determine who is of the Royal Family or the Blood Royal, or decide whether members of the Royal Family are entitled to the traditional courtesies, to be called "Sir" or "Ma'am", or receive a bow or a curtsy. Gentlemen bowed to princesses long before "HRH" had been invented, and will no doubt continue to do so. The Queen has decided that Diana, Princess of Wales, though not HRH, is still a member of the Royal Family and that she will have unchanged precedence on the royal occasions to which she is invited. That means Diana will rank on such occasions only behind the Queen herself and the Queen Mother and ahead of the Princess Royal, which is perhaps an unexpectedly high placement in the circumstances.

It is the relationship to the sovereign which seems to count most. If Diana, Princess of Wales, survives

the Queen and the Prince of Wales, she will then be the mother of the presumed sovereign. There is no closer tie in blood than motherhood. In that case she will naturally again become "Her Royal Highness". In the event of remarriage, she will lose the title of Princess of Wales in England but will, under Scottish law, have the right to retain the title of Duchess of Rothesay.

Prince Charles may himself wish to remarry. It has repeatedly been alleged that he is subject to the Royal Marriages Act and would have to ask the Queen's permission. That is not so. The Act exempts all royal princesses who marry into foreign families, and all descendants of such marriages. Prince Charles, through the Duke of Edinburgh, is a descendant of HRH Alice Maud Mary, the second daughter of Victoria, who married Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse on July 1862. Prince Charles is not only exempt from the Royal Marriages Act, but has been so by descent for the last 134 years. Subject to considerations of public opinion, he can in law marry anyone he likes, provided she is not in communion with the Church of Rome. There the Act of Settlement would stop him.

The title "Royal Highness" is a lofty but non-specific honour entirely in the gift of the current sovereign. It has no consistent definition, and nothing depends upon it. It does not affect precedence, define membership of the Royal Family or the Blood Royal, or determine any courtesies which ought to be accorded. Logic suggests that the title will be returned to Diana, Princess of Wales, on the succession of her son. Prudence might have suggested that it should have been left with her in the meantime. She is, after all, the mother of the ultimate heir presumptive to the throne, and as such her position in the Royal Family will become more important as time goes on.

## Don't forget Paddy Ashdown

Peter Riddell says the Liberal Democrats may play a part with new Labour

Don't forget the Liberal Democrats. They are widely seen as little more than marginal irritants eclipsed by Tony Blair's "new" Labour. But that could be as big an error as Lord Randolph Churchill's in 1886. He resigned as Chancellor, assuming he was irreplaceable — but famously "forgot Goschen". The Liberal Democrats have at last come to terms with new Labour, and remain potentially important players at the next election, and afterwards.

The success of new Labour has obviously squeezed the Liberal Democrats. In the year before Mr Blair's election, they averaged above 22 per cent in MORI polls for *The Times*. But over the past year, they have been around 13 to 14 per cent, even though they are higher in other polls and perform much better in local elections. Mr Blair has adopted much of the rhetoric of community, partnership, the new politics and even stake-holding favoured by Paddy Ashdown. His election as Labour leader destabilised the Liberal Democrats. Some policymakers who had been in the old SDP did not disguise their admiration for him, and the resulting tensions were only resolved when several left to join — or in many cases, rejoin — Labour. This has cleared the air.

The Liberal Democrats have now recovered their balance, and have a broadly agreed strategy, confirmed at a meeting of party leaders in Oxford over the weekend. The party firmly opposes the present Tory Government, having abandoned its unconvincing policy of remaining equidistant from the two main parties. But there is no talk of pre-election pacts or post-election



coalition with Labour. Instead, the emphasis is on keeping open all options while cooperating on specific issues, such as constitutional reform. Both the pro and anti-Labour groups agree that before the election they should stress the separateness of the Liberal Democrats, rather than appear as a junior partner of Labour, and in its shadow.

The safety-first stance of Mr Blair's mini-manifesto ten days ago has given Paddy Ashdown room to manoeuvre. Only the Liberal Democrats, he claims, offer distinctive and radical policies on, say, European integration, the environment and the financing of public services. There may be scope to contrast Mr Blair's caution and blandness with a deliberately rough-edged, telling-it-how-it-is approach. This suits Mr Ashdown personally, though there is the risk

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

that some activists will try to appear more left-wing than Labour. Admittedly, the party could gain from being more intellectually adventurous and displaying more of the liberalism of the old Liberals, which is now largely absent, except from free-thinkers such as Conrad Russell in the House of Lords.

However, Labour's caution on tax and spending underlines the risks of being self-consciously daring. Mr Ashdown favours raising the top marginal rate of income tax from 40 to 50 per cent for those earning over £100,000 a year, in order to take 750,000 people out of tax at the bottom end. Labour strategists believe this will hurt the Liberal Democrats among former Tories

whose support they need in key target seats — though some polling suggests this pledge is popular with uncommitted voters who are angry about "fat cats".

But the Liberal Democrats are no longer even aspiring to compete nationally with the other parties. They are concentrating on 100 seats — mainly but not exclusively Tory-held — in south-west and southern England. They argue that a combination of targeting and tactical voting (persuading supporters of the third party to back them to defeat the incumbent) should mean that they win more MPs for any given share of the national vote. That is, in part, a rationalisation of the decline in their share since the 1980s. Local elections offer some support, but the party always performs better in them than in subsequent general elections.

Moreover, as the psephologist John Curtice argues in *The Reformer*, new Labour still poses a threat: four in ten of those who voted Liberal Democrat in 1992 now say they will back Labour. The Labour share of the vote is higher than in previous pre-election periods in key Liberal Democrat target seats, so hopes rest on the fall in the Conservatives' share. As Curtice warns, in order to achieve a breakthrough at Westminster, the party has to win a sufficiently large share of the overall vote to give targeting and tactical voting a chance to offset national trends.

A combination of boundary changes and retirements means that the Liberal Democrats could lose three or four of the 20 seats they won in 1992, leaving aside the uncertainties of retaining even two of their four by-election gains and the seat of Emma Nicholson, their defector from the Tories. So they will do well to win 30 to 40 seats. But this is a plausible target. It could be crucial, not just because virtually all gains will be from the Tories, but also because Labour may fail to win an overall Commons majority or may have only a slim margin.

For all the pre-election distancing, Mr Blair and Mr Ashdown would be eager to talk. Admittedly, they would face internal opposition, and Mr Blair has annoyed some Liberal Democrats most sympathetic to him in Scotland by the brusque way he announced his plan for a referendum on Scottish devolution (even though Mr Ashdown believes such a ballot was inevitable). But as shown by a recent report from Labour Initiative on Cooperation (a group committed to closer collaboration), the policies of the two parties have converged to such an extent that they should be able to agree on legislative priorities in a hung parliament — despite serious problems over electoral reform.

It is a mistake, therefore, to write off the Liberal Democrats, and Mr Blair never does. The grand ambitions of the early-to-mid 1980s have long gone, but in their more modest role they could still matter, not just as a threat to the Tories, but as an ally of new Labour in power.

## Who's boss?

SATURDAY NIGHT saw Lord Archer's annual summer party at his home in Grantchester. Particular attention was focused on the Prime Minister and Baroness Thatcher, who were both present, along with most of the Cabinet.

Ever since John Major hosted a dinner at No 10 for Lady Thatcher's 70th birthday last year, he has taken some painful snipes from his predecessor over his leadership and the hoary old question of Europe.

For most of the evening, the pair ignored each other. The Prime Minister was putting back the traditional Archer Krug champagne, which went from yellow to pink later in the evening, while Lady Thatcher spent much of her time in a huddle with Alan Clark, the graceless former MP. Eavesdroppers heard the two murmuring at length about the importance of party unity.

Not even a military tattoo put on by the Royal Marines or the ensuing fireworks display celebrating 30 years of the Archers' marriage could bring Major and Thatcher together.

Finally, at half-past midnight,

with the Prime Minister still carousing, Lady Thatcher made her exit. "She was very gracious," said Lord Archer, "and apologised to my wife for leaving before the Prime Minister." For the more cynical, however, Lady Thatcher was showing exactly who's boss.

● Durham's miners had their gala evening too on Saturday, traditionally a night to cause throb-



"Who invited the RAF?"

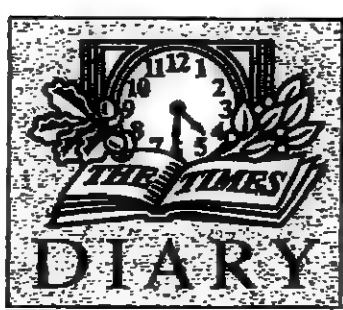
bing behind the eyes on Sunday morning. Announcing the guest speaker, the miners' president, David Gray said: "May I present the MP for Chesterfield, Mr Tony Blair." Behind him, looking less than grunted, was the MP for Chesterfield, the conspicuously un-Blairite Tony Benn.

### Gusto

ANOTHER of the Prime Minister's inner circle is on the move. Gus O'Donnell, the PM's Press Secretary from 1990 to 1994, is off to the British Embassy in Washington. Since leaving Downing Street, O'Donnell has headed a macro-economics unit at his spiritual home, the Treasury.

In Washington, he will act as the Embassy's "Minister (Economic)", which includes being the British executive director at both the IMF and the World Bank. He should have little trouble telling his Beltway from his Dupont Circle, for he has already worked as a diplomat in Washington, during the mid-1980s.

O'Donnell's downish manner of briefing journalists and his relaxed style won him many friends. Some unflattering professionals, however, find it hard to forget that it was under O'Donnell's easy-



going regime that John Major was plagued by the leaking of indiscretions, most famously when he labelled members of his Cabinet "bastards".

### No to joy

WHOEVER planned the fireworks display for the *Daily Mail's* office party at Hampton Court over the weekend either does not read the paper or has a wicked sense of humour. Accompanying the rockers were the heaving strains of Beethoven's *Ode to Joy*, the anthem of the European Union and the BBC's theme music for *Euro 96*.

Before the football championships, the seriously Euro-sceptic *Mail* thundered against the BBC for choosing the tune. No one more so than Andrew Neil, the

paper's self-styled "Voice of Controversy". He wrote of the BBC's choice: "Sounds to me like Euro-political correctness gone mad."

Note to Lord Rothermere, proprietor of the *Mail*: next time, Neil would prefer Jerusalem.

● Having sold the rights to screen the Benson & Hedges cricket final to Sky television, Lord's officials found it hard to decide what to do on Saturday about Sky's promotional teppelin, which loomed over the ground. The aesthetes of the local St John's Wood Society were livid, while players were worried about the long shadows cast by the balloon. Before drifting off, Sky had to reject the MCC's initial solution: that the balloon rise to 3,000ft, hang in the middle of London's flight-paths.

### Splashing out

IF AND WHEN Prince Edward decides to marry, he is said to be intrigued by the idea of having the ceremony on the Royal Yacht *Britannia*. If so, he would have to marry before next July, when the boat makes its final royal voyage to see Hong Kong handed back to the Chinese.

The Prince's close friendship with Sophie Rhys-Jones has led



Edward and Sophie: will it be a watery wedding?

many to assume she will be the one running off to sea with the Prince. Buckingham Palace, however, is determined to distance itself from such speculation, doubtless feeling a little down on royal marriages at the moment.

Windsor Castle is said to be wedding venue, offering as it does a little more privacy than St Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, the settings for his siblings' ill-starred weddings.

A seaborne wedding, however, would be a fitting way to seal a rela-



tionship that was launched on sailing trips and windsurfing classes.

● Jermyn Street tradition will be broken this week on behalf of Lenny Henry. For the comedian is a huge fan of Trickers, the soigné shoe shop. Too busy filming to head down to St James's, however, he has asked if a man could visit him on the set with a selection of snazzy brogues. For Lenny alone, they are obliging. Apparently he orders in bulk.

P.H.S





## A COLDER EYE

Ulster's harsh realities cannot be papered over

The Enniskillen bomb is the darkest act in one of Ulster's bleakest weeks. The casualty toll was relatively small, but the human misery seems set to continue. In the last two years Ulster's pain has been held in check by the hope that political initiatives could bring the day closer when violence was consigned to history and history itself no longer cast its baleful shadow over the Province's politics.

It is hard now to see how any of the paths along which politicians have tried to travel hopefully can lead to a settlement. Despair is understandable, but with disillusion can come a colder realism. The story of the peace process so far is of a series of documents which have attempted to analyse away the harsh realities of ethnic conflict. The Hume-Adams proposals sought to build a pan-nationalist consensus which would propel Britain into loosening the ties with over a million of its citizens in the hope that they would accept that their future lay in an accommodation with the Republic of Ireland. This week has demonstrated how dangerous those proposals always were.

The demonstration at Drumcree has shown how deep is the attachment of Ulster's majority to their Britishness and how determined they are to prevent its further dilution. Supporters of Irish nationalism argue that progress — always equated with the weakening of the British state — is obstructed only by the indulgence of Unionist bigotry. The rights of Orangemen to express their traditional culture is depicted as tribal triumphalism, their pride in British citizenship dismissed as deluded. But the real bigotry is the refusal to understand and empathise with a community which wishes only to remain in this country and is fearful that that right will be overridden. Those who never believed propitiating terrorists would bring peace hoped, nevertheless, that moderates on both sides could inch out of their trenches and find common ground. Those hopes look pitifully frail today. After last week the level

of distrust between London and Dublin and hostility between Unionists and nationalists is formidable.

The paper chase of documents and declarations has led Ulster's citizens back to where they started — placing their allegiance to different nations above shared commitments. At such a time there is a natural tendency to consider something, anything, which marks a new departure. Re-partition or cantonisation of Northern Ireland in the manner of Bosnia has been floated, but such a solution takes insufficient account of the way differing communities exist so close together. Any redrawing of borders now would only fuel Unionist fears that no settlement was ever secure.

If the experience of 1922 suggests that another partition will not work, that of Ulster in the half century after does yield some lessons. When there was no real ambiguity over the Province's future there was also no effective republican terrorist campaign. Starved of the oxygen of hope, the IRA was moribund. It has been the uncertainty of Ulster's position within the UK in the last 25 years which has sustained the IRA.

There is another lesson to be drawn, less reassuring for some Unionists. The nature of the devolved parliament at Stormont from 1922 to 1972 alienated the Catholic minority. Moves to stabilise Ulster's constitutional position would have to be accompanied by generous gestures from Unionists which demonstrate a willingness to embody the pluralist principles of the United Kingdom, and safeguard the rights of minorities.

Behind the angry rhetoric of much of nationalist Ireland lies a recognition that economic realities and security still dictate that Ulster's future remains within the UK. Calm acceptance of that fact, a proper reticence on the part of architects of grand designs and a mood of reconciliation among Ulster's moderates may create room for the prospect, albeit distant, of realistic progress. The alternative is too ugly to contemplate.

## LIBYAN SANDS RUN OUT

A riot threatens Colonel Gaddafi's dictatorial regime

The riot at a football match in Libya, which cost around 50 people their lives after security forces opened fire into the crowd, is an unmistakable indication that Colonel Gaddafi's regime is under threat. News of the deaths, concealed for days, has finally leaked out, and the mercurial Libyan leader has now proclaimed national mourning. He is portraying the killings as the result of football violence; but Libyans know better. They know that the first shots came from the bodyguards of Colonel Gaddafi's son, who panicked after the crowd started chanting anti-regime slogans. They know that the violence spilled into the streets as furious mobs went on the rampage. And they know that the incident was only the latest manifestation of the widespread unrest that has shaken one of the region's most oppressive regimes.

Colonel Gaddafi rules over a country of four million people. But Libya's huge oil reserves, its global readiness to fund terrorism, malicious encouragement of the opponents of Middle East peace and refusal, above all, to extradite for trial the two prime suspects in the Lockerbie bombing have long made it a focus for Western concern. His fall would be as welcome as that of Saddam Hussein, the other Arab leader who has brought the ignominy of United Nations sanctions upon his country.

Colonel Gaddafi's rule has grown more oppressive as his popularity has waned. In the 1970s, after the overthrow of King Idris, he was something of a hero to his countrymen. The sudden flow of oil wealth spurred construction, bought a relatively generous social security network and raised living standards for the poor and ill-

educated. But mismanagement, corruption, grandiose plans and international ostracism have taken their toll. Oil revenues have been squandered on expensive prestige projects, such as the man-made "green river" to pipe water from inland wells to the coastal towns. The terrorist connection, the building of underground chemical weapons facilities, the frequent clashes with Egypt and other neighbours and the failure to organise any coherent political structure beyond the capricious rule of so-called "mass democracy" have left Libya isolated.

Few Libyans worry about their country's reputation; many were probably happy to see the Egyptians, Sudanese and Palestinians expelled in successive waves of xenophobia triggered by economic depression — despite official proclamations of Arab brotherhood and solidarity. But Libyans have been hard hit by the falling living standards. As in Iraq, they have watched with bitterness as a one-man government favours its family and tribe, buys its security with spending on the police and armed forces, and substitutes propaganda for economic progress, gesture politics for a response for popular grievances.

In the past three years there have been numerous revolts, uprisings, prison riots and assassination attempts. Guerrilla movements have established themselves in the mountains. And Islamists, seeing fertile ground for unrest, are whispering their message of religious revolt throughout their underground network. The West, after various abortive attempts to remove Colonel Gaddafi, has now decided to leave him in his isolation. As the football riot showed, the tactic is paying off.

## VIVA BRAZIL

A prosperous nation should keep the samba and the rainforests

For the past month, in venues all over London, audiences have swayed to the slack-jointed rhythms of the music of Minas Gerais, a vast and vigorous state in south eastern Brazil. The Festival of Minas has brought to Britain a flavour of the exotic heartlands of Brazil: the food and the folklore, the poetry and painting.

But this cultural celebration spearheads a more serious campaign. Since the election of President Cardoso in January last year, a rare stability has settled upon Brazilian politics. The country's economy grew by 4.2 per cent last year, and looks set to grow by a further 3 per cent this year. Inflation has been tamed and foreign investment is gradually returning. A delegation has arrived in Britain to encourage a flow of foreign capital into one of the world's five most important emerging markets. The central bank is hoping that foreign direct investment will double this year.

Yet Brazil remains one of the most unequal countries in the world in the distribution of its wealth. There is a gaping divide between the opulent, industrial and agricultural south and the poor, rain-forested regions of the north. President Cardoso is bowing to pressure from northern state governments, eager to get their hands on rich, indigenous lands. Northern governors, working hand-in-glove with industrial companies, are reluctant to support Senator Cardoso unless he allows access

to demarcated territories. Border zones, such as those inhabited by the Yanomami Indians between Brazil and Venezuela, are under threat as pressure mounts for the opening of international trade routes.

A presidential decree issued earlier this year allows challenges to the demarcation process by miners, loggers and ranchers. Most Indian territories are still undergoing the lengthy process of registering for demarcation which must pass through two readings in both houses. Outside interest groups can now appeal at any stage. Under the constitution, indigenous Indians have original rights to their lands. These rights take precedence over any others. But the effect of the decree is to weaken their claim, allowing developers to maintain that the proceedings on lands still to be demarcated — the majority — have not been properly followed.

This decree threatens to roll back progress. Brazil risks the loss of valuable grant money from foreign sources. Substantial sums of money allocated, but not yet spent, by the G7 nations for the demarcation of indigenous areas may now be withheld. The World Bank is considering a withdrawal of the offer of vast development loans. With its rich resources and enterprising people, Brazil could play a leading role in the world economy in the coming century. But the destruction of its rainforests would be for ever.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

### Government urged to think again on asylum-seekers

From the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster and the Moderator, Free Church Federal Council

Sir, We are disturbed to learn that the Government intends to ask the House of Commons to overturn the House of Lords amendment to the Asylum and Immigration Bill which would allow asylum-seekers three days after arrival at the port to lodge their application before losing entitlement to social security benefits. We believe that the principle of the Lords amendment, if not the detailed drafting, is right.

People fleeing persecution cannot obtain a visa to come to this country by stating that they wish to become refugees. They have no alternative but to make up a story. It is obvious that, because they are terrified of being sent straight back, or are generally traumatised and disorientated, many of them will stick to their story when confronted by immigration officials at the ports and will not identify themselves as asylum-seekers until they are with family or friends, or have had some advice they feel they can trust.

Hence, the proportion of "in-country" asylum-seekers found to deserve refugee status has been at least as large as among those who have applied at the ports. That is why, along with the Government's official Social Security Advisory Committee and many voluntary organisations, we have urged the Government to allow a period of grace after arrival at the ports.

We are well aware that a substantial majority of asylum applications are rejected. Moreover, the Government has a proper concern for the extra costs and practical implications of allowing a three-day period of grace. In our view, however, a rigid distinction between applicants at the

ports and "in-country" is quite unrealistic. Without any flexibility, many asylum-seekers who really are fleeing torture and persecution will suffer unwarranted hardship. Meeting their basic needs is surely not incompatible with establishing fair and efficient procedures.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE CANTUAR,  
BASIL HUME,  
K. M. RICHARDSON,  
c/o Lambeth Palace, SE1,  
July 12.

From Dr M. F. Perutz, OM, CH, FRCS  
Sir, May I urge MPs to vote on July 15 for the Lords amendment which grants asylum-seekers three days in which to apply for asylum?

Beginning with the Huguenots, asylum-seekers and their descendants have brought fame, health, wealth and even victory to this country. During World War I, Britain was desperately short of acetone, needed as a solvent for the smokeless explosive nitrocellulose. Chaim Weizmann, a fugitive from tsarist Russia, invented a method of making it from corn starch which contributed greatly to Britain's success.

During World War II, Ernst Chain, a refugee from Nazi Germany, succeeded in isolating penicillin in time to save the lives of Allied casualties after D-Day. Rudolf Peierls and Otto Frisch, two physicists who had fled from Nazi Germany, found that the critical mass of a uranium bomb was only a few pounds; their discovery set in train the Allied effort that brought victory over Japan.

Marks & Spencer, Great Universal Stores, Thorn Electrical Industries (later EMI), Solvay Chemicals and many other great wealth-creating enterprises have been either founded or made to prosper by penniless immi-

grants from Eastern and Central Europe.

Rudolf Nureyev was a refugee from Soviet Russia, the founders of the Amadeus Quartet fled here from Nazi-occupied Vienna.

Having arrived here with nothing but their talents these asylum-seekers used them to the full and have repaid this country's hospitality with compound interest.

Yours faithfully,  
M. F. PERUTZ,  
MRC Laboratory of  
Molecular Biology,  
Hills Road, Cambridge,  
July 12.

From Sir Julian Critchley,  
MP for Aldershot (Conservative)

Sir, The Government has announced that it intends to try and overturn the three days' grace afforded to in-country asylum-seekers before they lose benefits. Its justification is that it will be simply withdrawing benefits from so-called "bogus" asylum-seekers.

However this measure will affect the genuine refugees as well. It is of course impossible to distinguish the genuine from the fraudulent until a case has been thoroughly examined. Some of the most vulnerable people arriving in this country were affected by the original benefits withdrawal. Forty-five victims of torture, clients of the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, were left destitute by the original measures.

Britain prides itself on being a humane country. Should not people who have suffered torture be given just a few days to find their feet and get advice before penalising them in this way?

Yours etc,  
JULIAN CRITCHLEY,  
House of Commons,  
July 12.

### Channel Four film on need for Goose Green battle

From General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley

Sir, Some days ago, a misleading press release from Channel 4 prompted the idea that its programme last night on the Goose Green battle would attempt to denigrate the conduct of its most senior participant, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones (reports, July 10 and 12, later editions; letters, July 12).

This speculation was inflated through newspaper columns and there was a widespread tendency before it was screened to treat it as irredeemably biased.

The material presented does not justify such premature criticism. In so far as it is concerned with the events surrounding Colonel Jones's death, the film represents facts previously published on television and in several books, and simply confirms these by the evidence of an Argentine participant.

No editorial judgment is offered on his actions; none was necessary. He was manifestly operating at the forward edge of the battle — by no means as rare in moments of crisis as some commentators seem to imagine — and gave no thought to his own safety. His gallantry and determination to give his utmost to the occasion cannot be in question.

Further, the director is criticised for alleging that the operation was pointless, though he goes out of his way to feature the cogent opinions of Admiral

of the Fleet Lord Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff of the day, to the contrary; while an extraordinary interpretation of the last line of the programme is taken to suggest that the battle was won by private soldiers alone.

As an associate of the director, David Harrison, in the making of the programme, I have to say that he pursued the aim of presenting the genesis and events of the battle in a low key and in a straightforward manner. Opinions as to his success will differ. He was undoubtedly constrained by the time limitation of 54 minutes. For myself, I judge that he has made a valuable contribution to the history of the Falklands War.

Yours etc,  
ANTHONY FARRAR-HOCKLEY,  
c/o National Westminster Bank,  
30 Wellington Street,  
Aldershot, Hampshire,  
July 12.

From Mr Alan Clark

Sir, As author of a book on the shortcomings of the First World War generals, *The Donkeys*, I will always have much sympathy with the contention by the narrator of last night's programme that "the performance of ordinary soldiers had to make up for the failures of their superiors".

But this is an imbalanced comment in an otherwise accurate and interesting programme. It bears all the marks, as did the pre-publicity hype, of the Channel 4 press office. Inserted

by one of the functionaries of that muddled network who believe apparently that their first task is to pursue ratings by being not informative but controversial.

Yet the substance of the programme was valuable. The contrast between "H", Christopher Keeble and Julian Thompson personified that tension between the mystique of leadership in combat and the saucer-eyed bureaucrat who is always "waiting for the guns".

Only Lord Lewin, though, articulated the real significance of Goose Green — a brutal demonstration of our will to fight. Such "unnecessary" battles have a place in history quite outweigh their tactical importance — like the Royal Navy's destruction of the French fleet at Oran, whose anniversary fell this month.

Yours etc,  
A. CLARK,  
Saltwood Castle, Kent,  
July 12.

From Captain C. P. R. Belton, RN

Sir, How sad and unnecessary that the decisions of first-class men and the sacrifice of brave men should be the subject of commentary by second-rate men.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
CHRISTOPHER BELTON,  
45 Heathfield Green,  
Midhurst, West Sussex.

### Burns in love

From Mr Hugh Douglas

Sir, Like many loyal Burnsians Mr Alistair Campsie (letter, July 10) seeks to excuse Robert Burns for his terrible letter of March 3, 1788, describing his treatment of the pregnant Jean Armour.

Burns was certainly under great pressure when he wrote the vulgar outburst, claiming he had beaten the pregnant girl and had had sexual intercourse with her. He had also found her a home, reconciled her with her parents and given her money.

However, the events described in the letter probably took place over several days between February 22 and March 3, with the beating and sex nearer the start of the period. Current research suggests Jean's twins were not born until March 9 or 10.

Furthermore, the letter was written, not just to "an Edinburgh legal acquaintance", as Mr Campsie suggests, but to his wild, drinking, travelling, fornicating companion, Robert Ainslie, who took over Burns's previous love the moment the poet moved out. Gossip in Edinburgh was no different from what it would have been in Ayr, Pennington Street, or, dare I say it, Montrose.

As the bicentenary of Burns's death comes round on July 21, let us remember that this man, capable of human frailties, also gave us hundreds of the tenderest, most perfect love songs.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH DOUGLAS  
(Author, *Robert Burns: The Tinder Heart*),  
146 Broadway,  
Peterborough, Cambridgeshire,  
July 10.

Letters that are intended for publication should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 0171-782 5046.

### Law of the sea

From the Director of the Institute of Maritime Law and others

Sir, In November 1994 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea came into force. Her Majesty's Government in that year expressed its satisfaction with the agreement that had been negotiated to allow implementation of Part XI of the convention dealing with the deep sea-bed minerals regime, and expressed its intention to accede.

In answer to Lord Kennet on June 20, 1996, Baroness Chalker, Minister of State at the FCO, confirmed that this is the long-term aim but that, for scarcely explained reasons, HMG would not take a decision on accession in the timeframe necessary to secure voting rights for the UK in the Law of the Sea Tribunal — ie, by June 30.

This convention, which formalises and consolidates maritime law in every field of activity and is the most important advance in the law of the sea during the second half of this century, has now been accepted by over 100 governments. HMG's delay in accession means in practice that no British voice will be heard in those important

first meetings of the institutions set up under the convention.

Britain has always played a leading part in the development of the law of the sea, not least of this major convention: it is therefore bizarre that maritime interests should be jeopardised in this way. Statements like those on June 20 are unlikely to convince other parties to the convention of our good faith.

The maritime interests involved here cannot be ignored without long-term damage. HMG concedes that accession to the treaty is vital; nothing is to be gained by this delay, and much will be lost. We appeal most strongly for the necessary steps towards accession to be completed before Parliament rises in two weeks' time, in order to avoid a further three months' delay.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS GASKELL,  
Director,  
RALPH BEDDARD,  
CHRISTINE CHINKIN,  
MICHAEL RANKEN (Secretary,  
Parliamentary Maritime Group),  
Institute of Maritime Law,  
University of Southampton,  
Highfield, Hampshire SO17 1BJ,  
July 4.

### Aircraft safety

From the Director General of the British Safety Council

Sir, Six years ago on this page (letters, September 14, 20, 1990) I disagreed with the Consumers' Association about the merits of smoke hoods in aircraft. They are dangerous in my opinion and even the Civil Aviation Authority in its annual report now agrees with me.

Imagine my amazement, then, to read in the latest issue of *Which?* that the association is still pushing for these doubtful hoods. All the experts agree they do not filter out poisonous gases and that they give passengers a

false sense of security, encouraging them to gather their valuables instead of moving swiftly to the emergency exit. Indeed, after the 1985 Manchester air disaster the fire chief said that, had passengers been wearing smoke hoods, he would have pulled out even more dead bodies — wearing hoods.

I want to see cabin sprinkler systems in every aircraft. But, as usual, aviation authorities are putting cost before safety in refusing to fit them.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES TYE, Director General,  
British Safety Council,  
National Safety Centre,  
Chancery Lane, W6,  
July 12.

### Reform of the House of Lords

From Lord Kilmarnock

Sir, I am afraid I have to differ with my friend and associate Robert Skidelsky over his proposal for reform of the House of Lords (article, July 3). He identifies the over-supply of under-attending Conservative peers (who swing into action on crucial votes) as the main problem. His solution is an electoral college whereby the Conservative hereditaries elect say 100 of their number to represent them. At the same time all Labour and Liberal Democrat hereditary peers would qualify automatically and indeed would have to be topped up by further life creations.

Lord Skidelsky sets out to fill a vacuum in Conservative Party thinking, which is no doubt overdue. But his watered-down endorsement of the hereditary principle in Parliament has severe drawbacks.

Hereditary peers have survived as an estate of the realm with diminished powers largely through lethargy, snobbery and lack of a consensus for reform. It is quite a different matter to reaffirm by Act of Parliament, on the threshold of the 21st century, the right of the hereditary peerage to a stake in the political process by awarding it an electoral college or colleges through which it will continue to send some of its members to Parliament. The analogy drawn by Lord Skidelsky (and others in the recent House of Lords debate on the Constitution) with the 16th representative Scottish peers who sat from 1707 till 1963 does not seem to me apt, as that arrangement was part of the Act of Union settlement and they were representing a territorial, not a party interest.

Quite apart from the principle, I believe that such ingenious schemes to manipulate party balance in an unelected chamber would be almost unworkable in practice. There would be deaths and defections and endless bickering about replacements, accompanied no doubt by public bemusement. Attempting to solve what is essentially a Conservative Party problem of credibility does not provide the answer to a credible second chamber.

None of this is to endorse the Labour Party's programme of reform, which is far too open-ended and uncertain of outcome to be credible either. Yours faithfully, KILMARNOCK, House of Lords, July 5.

### Tests for 11-year-olds

From Mr David Hawker

Sir, Mrs Mary Breton (letter, July 5) rightly points out that changes were made to the school tests for 11-year-olds this year in the light of the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority's evaluation of the 1995 tests.

These changes improved the way the English and mathematics tests worked but did not change their standards.

The authority went to great lengths to ensure that levels were awarded in 1996 on the basis of the same standard of performance as in 1995, including extensive pre-testing and cross-checking of data.

If there is an improvement in the results this year — and we believe there will be — it will be due to a genuine improvement in performance. For that, both teachers and pupils can justly take credit.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID HAWKER  
(Assistant Chief Executive,  
Statutory Assessment,  
School Curriculum and  
Assessment Authority,  
Newcombe House,  
45 Notting Hill Gate, W11,  
July 12.

### Postal puzzle

From Mr Philip Mayes

Sir, The old £1 book of stamps from the Royal Mail provided me last week with four 2p first-class stamps and I could then send four first-class letters. The new £1 book of stamps contains three 2p, one 2p and two 1p stamps.

Could one of your mathematical readers tell me how many of the new books I must purchase to post an exact number of first-class letters?

Yours sincerely,  
PHILIP MAYES,  
Beechcroft,  
Church Hill, Whaddon,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire,  
July 9.

### Griddle riddle

From Dr G. L. Bolt

Sir, I note with interest that Scone is back in the news (reports and leading article, July 4).

As a little boy I was puzzled by the social divide between those who ate scones, as in bones (Hounslow) and those whose tea-time treats were scones, rhyming with dons (Kensington).

It appears that they were both wrong: they ate scones rhyming with spoons.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY BOLT,  
11 Nelson Street,  
King's Lynn, Norfolk,  
July 8.







## OBITUARIES

## MZWANDILE PILISO

Mzwandile MacPherson Piliso, African National Congress activist and member of its national executive, died on June 25 aged 73. He was born on October 19, 1923.

REGARDED by many of his countrymen as an unsung hero of the struggle for liberation from white rule, Mzwandile Piliso was a stalwart of the African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). The most sinister chapter in Piliso's militant career came during the 1980s, when he was head of the MK's notorious security department — and as such was responsible for the brutal torture of suspected undercover government agents in ANC camps abroad.

Piliso was a man of stern principle, and never tried to deny what had been done on his orders. He was one of the first activists to go into exile and he served on the national executive of the ANC for more than 20 years.

Known to friends as "Mac", Piliso was the eldest of three children born to a court interpreter. He grew up in a village near Butterworth in the Transkei and, after attending a local school, went on to study science at Fort Hare University, also the alma mater of Nelson Mandela. There Piliso fell foul of the authorities because of his radical political stance. After working briefly in the law courts in Umtata, where he again crossed swords with the authorities, his father urged him for his own safety to leave the country.

In 1950 he left for Britain. He settled in Birmingham where an uncle was living and won a place at the Birmingham College of Pharmacy. Under his uncle's influence he again became embroiled in politics and was well known on campus for his lively exchanges with professors. As a student spokesman, he led marches to protest against racial discrimination in the workplace. He was a strong man and a keen rugby player. After being appointed captain of Sutton Coldfield



Rugby Football Club, he improved enormously the fortunes of the club, and turned around its long losing streak. Piliso had the distinction of being one of the first black pharmacists to work in a Birmingham hospital and later moved to London to work for Boots. He soon fell in with the ANC fraternity in London, and there he met the ANC leader-in-exile, Oliver Tambo. In the early 1960s he was appointed the ANC's chief representative in Egypt, and began to travel extensively in Africa to win support for the

cause. It was during this time that he met his wife Joyce, a trained nurse working for the ANC in Dar es Salaam. They married in 1963 but over the next thirty years often had to live apart.

In 1971 he underwent intensive training in the former Soviet Union. He was there after posted to Tanzania, Zambia and Angola. On Tambo's instruction, he was placed in charge of personnel and the training of the military wing in 1976 with orders to prepare youthful blacks for operations back in South Africa. In this

position he provided young comrades who left South Africa after the 1976 student uprising with their first impressions of the ANC. In contrast to most of the ANC leaders, he was a frequent visitor to the ANC's military camps in Angola, where he treated the sick. Piliso was responsible for instilling a sense of order into what was known as the "1976 generation" at a time when the high influx of new recruits made it more difficult for the ANC to maintain discipline. Against a background of

infiltration by apartheid agents, the security department named Mbokodo (the grinding stone) was reorganised and expanded. In 1979 Piliso became its chief. It was under his leadership that many of the notorious human rights abuses of government informers or suspects in ANC camps were carried out. Following a military strike inside Mozambique in 1981 by the South African Defence Force, Mbokodo stepped up its activities.

Mbokodo was under orders to deal with dissidents and many were tortured and imprisoned in the infamous Quatro camp in Angola or simply "disappeared". Mutineers were rounded up. Piliso displayed a self-righteous certainty about the necessity of such harsh methods. One former MK soldier imprisoned in Angola later recalled that Piliso had warned him: "If you as much as point a finger at the ANC leadership, we will chop off your whole arm."

Although he never achieved great popularity, Piliso was respected for his courage, honesty and principles. While many ANC leaders denied knowledge of human rights abuses in ANC camps, Piliso was more forthcoming. In 1993 the Motsweneng Commission investigated claims of torture in ANC camps, and Piliso was called to give evidence. He said the organisation he was in charge of had been operating under conditions of war and was therefore justified in manhandling those suspects who were threatening the leadership. As chief of security he accepted responsibility for his fate.

In the mid-1980s Piliso was appointed head of the ANC's department of manpower development in Lusaka. He returned to South Africa in 1990 and worked at the ANC's national headquarters before being elected an MP in 1994. At the beginning of this year he resigned from Parliament and took up a position as an adviser to the Eastern Cape Premier, Raymond Mkhabela.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter, who live in England.

## JOHN CHANCELLOR

John Chancellor, American television journalist, died of stomach cancer in Princeton, New Jersey, on July 12 aged 68. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, on July 14, 1927.



PROFESSIONAL to his fingertips, John Chancellor was a journalist who believed in two things: getting the story right, and getting it on time. He did both with consummate skill and, if his professorial manner made him appear less glamorous than some of his competitors, it gave him an air of authority which impressed viewers for more than forty years.

Although he always liked being close to the centres of power, John William Chancellor had come up the hard way, leaving school at the age of 15 and working as a hospital orderly, carpenter's assistant, and deckhand on an Illinois river boat, before joining the US Army as a private in 1945. Demobilised two years later, he began studying at the University of Illinois, but soon dropped out to become a copy boy on the staff of the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

By 1950, having risen through the ranks of reporter, rewrite man and feature writer, Chancellor was ready to try his hand at television, then in its infancy. He joined the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), where he was to remain — with one short interruption — for the rest of his career.

As a television reporter based in Chicago, Chancellor roamed the streets in an unmarked car equipped with a flashing red light and siren, following up emergencies and police calls. "For a long time," he said later, "the police thought we were from the fire department, and the firemen thought we were the police. It helped."

His Chicago reporting won him a national award in 1955, and it was a period of his life that he always looked back upon with some nostalgia. "When we weren't in a light plane in a thunder storm," Chancellor once recalled, "we were passing a big truck on a small curve. We

learned to process films in bathtubs, to broadcast from television booths, to do our laundry on airlines. I was never happier."

After covering the 1956 presidential campaign, Chancellor was sent on a moment's notice to Little Rock, Arkansas, to report on the school-desegregation crisis provoked by Governor Faubus. There he not only achieved fame by standing up to hostile crowds, but proved his professionalism by charging a new suit to NBC every day for a week.

His reward was an overseas assignment that saw him covering everything from the wedding of Princess Margaret and Anthony Armstrong-Jones to the civil war in Lebanon and the Moscow trial of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers — all in 1960.

He returned in time for the John F. Kennedy presidential election and was ultimately to be able to claim to have interviewed every American President since Harry Truman, and every British Prime Minister since Clement Attlee.

In 1961 the one piece of miscasting in Chancellor's career took place when he was made host of NBC's morning programme *Today*. Although he did the job competently, he did not possess much warmth

and was clearly uncomfortable with the show's soft, "sofa" format. To make matters worse, he himself was by no means an early morning person. He once fell asleep on the air, and during his first week managed to mangle the names of a studio guest and a newscaster. But he recovered quickly. "I don't think I'll say who I am," Chancellor remarked dryly, "because I'd probably get it wrong."

A year later NBC relented, and sent him abroad to cover the Common Market — then considered by many journalists to be the equivalent of a banishment to Siberia.

He got back to America in time to report on Barry Goldwater's triumph at the 1964 Republican National Convention in the Cow Palace, San Francisco, where he was arrested for blocking the aisles and achieved fame with the sign-off line: "This is John Chancellor, somewhere in custody."

In 1965 Chancellor was appointed by President Johnson to become head of the Voice of America, the overseas radio service of the United States, but he soon returned to television and for 12 years, from 1970 to 1982, became anchor-man of the NBC *Nightly News*.

The post made him a national celebrity — though never on the scale of David Brinkley or Dan Rather — but he found it less than satisfying. "I had money and I had fame," he said on leaving. "But the last thing I wanted was to be a 65-year-old anchorman. So I decided it was time to take control of my life. I don't want to measure out my life in 30-second introductions to other people who do the reporting."

Instead, he became — following in the footsteps, in a previous era, of CBS's Eric Sevareid — the programme's senior commentator, delivering news analyses three times a week until he finally retired in 1993. He may never have become a Walter Cronkite but he was a professional, proficient journalist with perhaps just a touch of an "inside the Beltway" tinge.

John Chancellor is survived by his wife Barbara, one son and two daughters.

## CLIFFORD BLUMFIELD

Clifford Blumfield, OBE, Director of the Dounreay Nuclear Power Development Establishment, 1975-87, died on July 11 aged 74. He was born on May 18, 1922.

AN ENGINEER by profession, Clifford Blumfield was easily the longest-serving head of the Dounreay atomic complex in the far North of Scotland. In his day, atomic research was a thriving, booming business and in the 12 years he was in charge of Dounreay, the work-force ran up to 2,000 people. From 1985 to 1987 he was also deputy managing director of the Northern Division of the UK Atomic Energy Authority.

Unusually for one who reached the top echelons of Britain's nuclear industry Blumfield did not have a university degree. However, early in his career he succeeded in becoming a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers through external examination. This followed diligent night-school study. Here he was very much representative of the more ambitious young men of his own generation who came from less privileged backgrounds.

Born in Ipswich, Suffolk, Clifford William Blumfield was educated at Ipswich Boys' Central School and apprenticed at the age of 16 as a mechanical engineer to the local firm of Reavell and Co. In 1944, his apprenticeship completed, he joined the Army, rising to the rank of major in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Demobbed in 1947, he began his engineering career in the then expanding British nuclear industry that same year. His first job came technically under the Ministry of Supply and brought him to Harwell in Oxfordshire.

From 1954 onwards he served in senior posts under the newly founded UK Atomic Energy Authority which took over the same site. Early in his career at Harwell Blumfield worked as a senior design engineer on the country's first two Materials Test Reactors, Dido and Pluto. These had significance far beyond the



nuclear electricity industry and were later used to provide radioactive isotope sources for the treatment of cancer patients.

But Blumfield also spent time at the AEA's establishment, Winfrith in Dorset. Here he worked on the design of the steam generating Heavy Water Reactor and later on the operation and maintenance of the experimental high-temperature Drago reactor, a European collaboration project, under the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development.

In 1968, he volunteered for a move to Dounreay in a senior post at the same grade. He went to Dounreay as assistant director of operations and engineering. He wanted the transfer because he saw

Fast Reactors as the way forward for nuclear power.

At Dounreay he was promoted to be the establishment's deputy director in 1972, succeeding the former director, Peter Mummery, three years later. He was appointed OBE in 1976.

As a professional engineer Blumfield had a lifelong interest in safe working practices. At Dounreay he laid the foundations for safety procedures practices that were subsequently adopted throughout the nuclear industry in the United Kingdom. But originally, in terms of the radiation workers might encounter, the standards at Dounreay were much more rigorous than those expected either nationally or internationally.

Blumfield never lost faith in the now abandoned Fast Reactor concept, which he believed was intrinsically safe because it did not require pressurisation. To his dying day he declared to the dwindling number prepared to listen that the day of the Fast Reactor would come — and history would show that the research and development work done at Dounreay was not wasted and would one day prove valuable to future generations.

In his youth Blumfield was a keen sportsman and he represented both Berkshire and Dorset at county level in both tennis and squash. He was the mainstay of the Turmo Tennis Club for many years, and had a lifelong interest in golf, which he was able to enjoy especially after his retirement at the Reay Golf Club, a links course at Sandiside Bay, on the shores of the Pentland Firth, a stone's throw from Dounreay.

In the years of his retirement, he served on the Safety Committee of Scottish Nuclear, and he was also the very keen Highland representative on the Engineering Council — the body which promotes the profession and encourages young people to embark on careers in engineering.

Clifford Blumfield is survived by his wife Jeanne, whom he married in 1944, a daughter and a son, his older son having predeceased him.

## ALEXANDER OGSTON

Alexander Ogston, FRSE, President of Trinity College, Oxford, 1970-78, and Professor of Physical Biochemistry at the Australian National University, Canberra, 1959-70, died on June 29 aged 85. He was born on January 30, 1911.

"SANDY" OGSTON was a distinguished biochemist who had an appropriately international career. Born in Bombay, the product of an originally Aberdonian family, he broke free of a conventional academic career at Oxford to accept a chair at the age of 48 in Australia. He remained there for 11 years before returning in 1970 to take charge of the college, Trinity, next door to his own alma mater of Balliol. Even with retirement he showed no sign of being ready to settle down in one country, spending a good amount of time as a visiting fellow in both Australia and the United States.

Alexander George Ogston was the elder son of the late Walter Henry Ogston and grandson of Sir Alexander Ogston, who discovered *Staphylococcus Aureus*. He won scholarships to both Eton and Balliol. At the latter he was president of the Junior Common Room, rowed, got a first in chemistry in 1933 and stayed on as a science demonstrator.

After two years of research at the London Hospital, in collaboration with Dr E. R. Holiday, he returned to Balliol as a Fellow and read physiology and biochemistry before taking over the tutoring



in these subjects. He took a keen interest in his own pupils and in the college as a whole, and his exceptional combination of wisdom and charm endeared him to young and old alike. These qualities also made him a successful chairman of the editorial board of the *Biochemical Journal*. In the biochemistry department at Oxford he demonstrated in the practical classes, lectured, trained a stream of research workers and made valuable new contributions to knowledge. He also launched a proposal, which was accepted, for liberating biochemistry from its former subservience to physiology by giving it its own final honours school.

The main theme of his research both at Oxford and in Canberra was the study of

large molecules of biochemical interest, using physical apparatus such as the ultracentrifuge. For example, he discovered some remarkable properties of hyaluronic acid and showed how these make it a perfect natural lubricant for joints. As a sideline, he solved a problem in enzymology with a postulate now known as the "Ogston effect".

In the early years of the Second World War he was prominent in the anti-gas research which the department conducted under Professor (later Sir Rudolph) Peters. Later he took on a more mysterious war job, about which all that could be revealed even to close friends was that he once had to go and sleep alone under the Shelter Stone in the Cairngorms in

mid-winter. He was elected to the fellowship of the Royal Society in 1955.

Despite the calls of scientific research, for which he continued to find time after his return from Canberra to Oxford as President of Trinity, Sandy Ogston always gave of his energy and talents to the societies to which he belonged. He was happier with informality and the small gathering of friends than with the public occasion and the committee room. It was individuals whom he recollected when he recounted his experiences as Dean of Balliol and the activities of his team of fire-watchers there during the war; it was the Australian young whom he remembered most vividly from his time at Canberra. At Trinity, too, he continued to establish the same close relationship with the undergraduates that gave the impression, not of patronage, but rather of the sharing of an adventure.

Modest almost to a fault, he nonetheless carried an authority earned by his obvious care for the welfare and happiness of the college and its members. As a mentor he had good advice to offer and the knack of getting it accepted. As a host, he had a fund of good stories and the art of the raconteur. His enthusiasm was catching and his simple dignity was heightened by his Christian faith and his conviction of the fundamental goodness of mankind.

In 1934 he married Elizabeth, younger daughter of C. K. Wickstead, of Ilkley. She survives him, together with their son and three daughters.

## Church appointments

Recent appointments include:

The Rev Robert Hyatt, formerly Team Vicar, Whitton Team Ministry, now Team Rector, Whitton Team Ministry (Salisbury).

The Rev David Jones, Vicar, All Souls, Radford (Southwell), to be also vicar to urban priority parishes in the same diocese.

The Rev Graham Martin, Vicar, Kemble, Pocke Keynes, Somerset Keynes w. Sharnstone, to be Priest-in-Charge, Bury w. Winslow and Barnsley, and Diocesan Ecumenical Adviser (Gloucester).

The Rev Alistair McGregor, Team Rector, Davenham, to be Team Rector, Great Baddow Team Ministry (Chelmsford).

The Rev Huw Meirion-Jones, Team Rector, Westborough Park, Barn, Guildford, to be Priest-in-Charge, St James, Shere (Guildford).

The Rev Robert Merivale, to be Bishop's Adviser in Renewal (Bath and Wells).

The Rev Richard Orton, Vicar, Wallasey St Hilary, now also Rural Dean of Wallasey (Chester).

The Rev Teehan Page, Curate, St Andrew and St Mark, Surrington (Southwark), to be Chaplain to Reeds School, Cobham (Guildford).

The Rev Dr Michael Parsons, Team Rector, Wallbrook Epiphany, Derby (Derby), to be Priest-in-Charge, Hempsford and Diocesan Director of Ordinands (Gloucester).

The Rev Christopher Rees, Rector, Aldford and Brura (Chester).

Canon Martin Wright, Social Responsibility Officer and Honorary Canon of Coventry Cathedral, to be Bishop's Chaplain and Pastoral Assistant, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

The Rev Brian Young, Vicar, Alderley Edge, to be also Rural Dean of Knutsford (Chester).

Resignations and retirements

The Rev Alan Bennett, Vicar, Stoke Ferry w. Wretton and Whittington (Ely), retired May 31.

Canon David Ellis, Team Rector, Holy Trinity and St Barnabas, Carlisle, and Hon Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, retired June 30.

The Rev John Hewitt, Vicar, Christ Church, Portsmouth (Portsmouth), retired July 1.

Canon John Howe, Canon Custos and Secretary to the Lichfield Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches, who is to be Master of St John's Hospital, Lichfield, to resign as Canon Custos and as a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, and be appointed Canon Emeritus.

The Rev Peter Hulet, Priest-in-Charge, Bishop Monkton and Burton Leonard (Ripon), to retire July 31.

The Rev David Jardine, Rector, Smarshall w. Enham Alamein (Winchester), to retire November 30.

Canon Colin Johnson, Vicar, St Matthew w. St Francis, Barry, and Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, to retire in September.

Prebendary Derek Johnson, Chaplain of New Cross Hospital and a Prebend of Lichfield Cathedral, to retire August.

The Rev Gerald Price, Curate (half-time), Haydon Bridge and Bellingham w. Henshaw (Newcastle), to retire July 31.

The Rev Leslie Robinson, Vicar, Wymeswold (Leicester), to retire July 31.

The Rev Ray Smith, Curate, St Mary's, Lorton (Liverpool), to retire August 31.

The Rev Jeffrey Stone, Rector, Waltham on the Wolds, Stoneshay, Saxby cum Stapleford and Wythorby (Leicester), to retire September 9.

The Rev John Tellow, Priest-in-Charge, Walthamston, St Michael and All Angels (Chelmsford), to resign September 6.

## QUEEN SHOULD TAKE A VOLUNTARY PAY CUT, MR GRIMOND SAYS

By A Staff Reporter

The public funds spent annually on the Royal Family have re-emerged as a subject of political controversy after a suggestion by Mr Jo Grimmond, the former Liberal Party leader, that the Queen should take a large voluntary pay cut. In 1971 the Queen's payment from the Civil List was increased from £475,000 to £880,000, a move opposed by 45 MPs. Mr Grimmond said in an interview in the *Sunday Mirror* that if the monarchy was to make a large cut in its expenditure it would have an important psychological effect in helping to get the country out of its economic difficulties. Mr Grimmond, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland, told *The Times* yesterday: "My remarks should not be misconstrued as an attack on the Crown. It is simply that if you want to stop the rot in society, you have to begin at the top. 'If the Queen were to take a sudden reduction in her salary, or cut her spending, it would be a crude but important psychological way of drawing attention to the severe economic danger that we are in. The Queen is not the only person who should take a cut. I

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Mr Grimmond, while suggesting that the Queen should make a voluntary reduction in her salary, added that this was something that politicians and businessmen should do as well.

think it is something that should be done by businessmen and politicians as well. The important thing is that if she set the example, everybody else in the establishment might feel that they ought to do the same."

Mr Grimmond has made no secret of his belief that many of the ills of British society result from the men at the top being paid too high salaries, but it is the first time he has included the monarchy in his list. He emphasised yesterday that he was only making a suggestion and admitted that he could not see any concrete parliamentary way in which he could attempt to put his views into effect.

On areas in which royal expenditure could be reduced, Mr Grimmond said the royal yacht and the state opening of Parliament were suitable candidates for immediate surgery.

Mr Grimmond is convinced that if there is not a radical change in society's attitude to financial rewards, Britain will soon be in what he describes as a "South American situation". "There is a dangerous belief that if you are nominally higher than the next person, you automatically have to be paid more. We are all claiming too much out of the general pool and there is just not enough in it," he said.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said later: "There is no comment from here. Everyone is suffering equally from inflation."

A move is expected in the Commons this week to try to ensure the Royal Family pay tax in the normal way. Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, said he was proposing to table a clause to the Finance Bill.

■ The "Old Contemplatives" marched together as a national body for the last time yesterday. About 300 of the remaining 1,200 members of the British Expeditionary Force which went to France in 1914 took part in the parade. The men, most of them over 80 and one aged 94, made their way up Whitehall to Trafalgar Square for a service at St Martin-in-the-Fields.



